The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 146 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th June	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
7th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	10500
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	.... ..	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	.... ..	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
12th ,,	China ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	.... ..	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
8th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY, Acting Superintendent, Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	29th ,,	10th July
Kamakura Maru	A. Nishimura	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kinka Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4365	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, (JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Benares * A&C	6984	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris .. A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept
City of Marseilles†	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow * ..	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 25th June 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA 2185. Fri 26th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA.....5206.....Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA.....3305 „ 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 „ 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA.....3413..... „ 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

22nd June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6366	J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	6106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6366	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	907
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„ 3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„ 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and shorter periods of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRESENTATION AND TABLE SILVER WARE.

We are now adding NEW STOCK in new designs in this department.

Our PRESENTATION SILVER WARE is the best SHEFFIELD and LONDON-MADE, the process of manufacture being totally distinct from the machine-spun silver which is now so largely sold. We prefer, however, to continue to build up a high-grade speciality business which, we are sure, will mean the confidence of our clients.

Our Silver Goods are made of sufficient substance to ensure thoroughly satisfactory wear without the aid of loading or any artificial method of imparting strength, and they can be safely guaranteed against breakage in or dinary use.

The MIRRORS and BRUSHES used in the manufacture of our TOILET GOODS are of the BEST QUALITY.

Whatever price is paid for any purchase, substantial value is given.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers Silversmiths, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED CANVASSERS on handsome Commission for bringing in all kind of Engraving and Rubber Stamps work. Apply to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2602

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED by the 1st August, 1914, for the Dredger "MANAR" at Tuticorin, 235 tons, 700 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 2041

WANTED one second-hand MOTOR CAR, 15 to 20 H. P., in good condition, chain drive preferred. State price and full specification. Body optional. Apply Principal of Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, C. P.

C. BIDEN,
Superintendent,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
2601 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.—WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser
to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only Undersigned those having practical experience need apply direct to the

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar.
9th June 1914 2967

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 COUPLE young foxhound bitches entered or unentered. Full particulars to CAPT. BROOKE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar. 2506

WANTED—Girl or Young Woman as Mother's Help. Must have had experience in looking after children. Good wages and home offered. Apply "S.," C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2504

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2045

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED NAMES and ADDRESSES of 10 JUNIOR CLERKS and 15 TYPISTS or SHORT-HAND TYPISTS of either sex and any nationality desirous of securing better jobs. Apply to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2958

WANTED.—Reliable and experienced CANVASSING AGENTS on salary or commission for a first class (British) Life Insurance Office. Also chief agencies in unrepresented parts of the Presidency offered. Apply Post Box No. 39, Bombay. 2957

WANTED the services of a duly qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Ahmedabad, salary Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.

Applicants should state their age, present status with pay, past services and experience and degree held by them if any. The applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th July 1914, accompanied by copies of testimonials. The post carries the advantage of Provident Fund under the rules of this Municipality. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one year.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag., Chief-Officer,
Ahmedabad-Municipality.
Municipal-Office,
Ahmedabad, 18th June, 1914 2965

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR two-seated Rs. 1,500. No offers or wanted in exchange Motor Cycle with side car and cash. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2979.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing Ice machines of FRASER ICE FACTORY situate at Modi Bay. FIRM OFFERS are invited upto 30th June, 1914. Factory open to inspection. Apply:—
HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM,
200, Nagdevie Street,
2977 out of Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE a second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER 24ft.x6½ft.x125lb. By John Musgrave double rivetted. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—

The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.

"The Park."—Forest lands over 2,000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).

An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.

A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lyndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.

"Lyndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.

A Grand opportunity for capitalists.

The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.

Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs).

Offers consider.

For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms, English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS who wish to tender for a Hostel to be built at the Compound of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Gawalia Tank Road, Bombay, at a cost of about one lakh, are asked to send in their names to the Secretary of the above Mission by Friday, June 26th. 2946

THE DWARKADAS NARANDAS RAMJEE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TEN SCHOLARSHIPS, five of Rs. 12 each and five of Rs. 8 each per mensem, tenable for one year, are to be awarded every year commencing from 1st June 1914 to high caste poor and deserving Hindu students studying in Colleges and High Schools respectively. Application forms will be sent on receiving postage.

KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
2917 249-51, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "GABLONZE" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2978 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR RAILBORNE COAL

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1914, at his Office at Church Gate Station, Bombay, Tenders for the supply at Pitsmouth of best Indian coal for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to be delivered as per memorandum below.

The coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, clean and perfectly free from dust shale, stone or other foreign deliterious matter. Also it must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis and a statement of results should be submitted with the Tender.

Tenders only from Proprietors of a Colliery and recognised Managing Agents of Collieries will be considered.

Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm may be supplied. No "bought" coal is allowed.

The quantity of coal contracted for shall be "more or less" (i.e., 10 per cent. more or 10 per cent less than the contracted figure) according to the requirements of the Railway. When any variation in the monthly supply is called for the chief storekeeper will give the contractor not less than one month's notice.

Coals from different proprietors or minds are not to be mixed.

Successful tenderers will be expected to execute the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's coal contract form, no alteration in the same will be permitted.

Forms of tender and contract can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

QUANTITY REQUIRED.

April 1915 to March 1916, 3,30,000 tons Railborne Pitsmouth Coal.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
250 Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 533 of 1913.

MEHERJIBHOY KHURSHEDJI...Plaintiff.
vs.
JOOSUB MEHERALLY & ors.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1914, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1914, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages bungalows and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Deolali at the Village of Sansari in the Taluka and District of Nasik registration sub-district of Nasik admeasuring one Acre and sixteen Gunthas (three gunthas whereof being waste land) paying assessment at Rs. 5 bearing survey No. 101 Plot No. 1 and which land and premises are bounded as follows:—

Namely on the East by the Nasik Road, on the West by the land bearing survey No. 100, on the North by the land belonging to Nanabhai Nusserwanji Patell and on the South by a rivulet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. F. P. PAVRI, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 44, Tamarined Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1914.

J. E. MODY,
2967 Commissioner.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 413

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS,
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell at their rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite old Agra Bank lane and next to Tarachand Parsram Jeweller) a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and furniture:—

Such as, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, English office and rocking chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, glassdoor bookcases, cabinets, hatstands, almiras, show cases wall brackets, corner-cabinets, phonographs &c.

1 iron safe with stand.

Property of a European gentleman:—

1 piano (cottage) by Messrs. Soundy & Co.

2 cushion low chairs.

1 pair corner cabinets.

AT 3 P. M.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

SALE ON MONDAY, 29TH JUNE, AT 5 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODI KHANA AND NEAR THE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

On MONDAY, the 29th June, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company will under instructions from the owner sell the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Khana or Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624—624 New No. 5788 Old Survey No. 9294 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2042 and 2043 and Street Nos. 80—82 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Modi Khana Street, on or towards the West partly by the Sweepers passage belonging jointly to the property herein for sale and properties adjoining to it, on the North by the property formerly of Burjorji Rustomji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Authornan of Maneckji Sett's Fire Temple.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 732 of 1911.

Saraswatibai, widow of Dinanath Manekji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Chotu Gajanan, minor and another ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta and Company, Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. Tricumdas Runchordas, the Receiver, appointed on the above suit by the Consent Decree, dated 19th July 1912, and in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said consent decree, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold Land or Ground, with the building standing thereon situate at Sadashiv Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 174¾ square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 2575, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7819 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. D. No. 951 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Vithoba and the part of the late Pandurang Vithoba, on or towards the South by the property of Gopinath Krishnaji and others, on or towards the East by the property of Pandurang Moroba and on or towards the West by the Sadashiv Street.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title-Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, herein at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS
SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS
SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF
THIS GREAT ARTISTE;
LAST NIGHTS
THE ROMANO BROS.
THE ROMANO BROS.
THE ROMANO BROS.
THE MIGHTY PAIR.
5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
The Jew, the Italian, Dutchee, The Coon and
Mamura's Darling Boy.
Come and watch your friends laugh.
Its a side splitter this act.
TOMORROW.
OUR GREAT FILM DRAMA
THE WAR MAKERS.
AND FOR NEXT WEEK
ROSE AND ELLIS.
The finest double attraction ever presented in Bombay.
A PROGRAMME EQUAL TO A LONDON HALL.
The only Lady Clown in the world.
A
HEART FLUTTERING BARREL ACT.

EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.
To-day at 3 p. m.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Half price to all parts except Gallery
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Tremendous success and last two nights of
MISS EDITH MOTE
PROTEAN CANTATRICE.
Miss Mote is a variety show in itself making startling changes of costume between each verse of her songs.
REFINED—ARTISTIC AND ORIGINAL
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
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MR. JAMES McGRATH
IN
NEW DUETS AND DANCES
Don't fail to see the "Argentino" featuring the beautiful "Sash Dance".
A FINE VIGOROUS DRAMA
In three parts by Alexander Dumas.
'THE LADY OF MONSOREAU'
Beautiful photography, vigorous action.
On Wednesday, June 24th.
Expensive Engagement
of the
ROSA VALERIA SEXTETTE
"Speed fiends" on the double wire.
A Great Spectacular Sensation.
Look out for another sensation.
Paul Pedrini and "Toby" the Baboon acrobat.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271.
THE WEEK'S GREATEST FILM-SENSATION.
THE
VULTURE OF GOLD.
Drama—5000 Feet Long.
The Exciting Story of a Woman Miser.
A THRILLER OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.
We have secured at great expense the Exhibition Rights for Bombay of this Fine Exclusive.
To-day—Monday—Special Prize Show—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)
Valuable Sarees and Watches to be given away.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.
Usual rates Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

The Gr at Sensation of The Week
THE GOLDEN BEETLE
3,600 Ft. Long Film
Bristling with Sensationalism
And an Enthralling Story.
Not a Moment Will be Dull.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
To-Night! Every Night
Our Another Star
"SAMSON AND DELILAH"
PLEASE MARK OUR CHANGE OF TIME OF EACH SHOW:—
Sat. and Sur. Matinee Show with Valuable Prizes 5 to 6-30. And every Night: 6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45 (S. T.)
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IS
URIC ACID
which is a useless and harmful by-produc of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulatet and causes pain, discomfort and illness. This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by
FRUCTISINE
which has proved to be a great purifier os blood, tonic and a boon to countless sufferers,
Sole Agents—BALMUKAND RAY & CO
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Fort, BOMBAY
Sub Agent—SHROFF BROS.,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

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REASONABLE OFFERS

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Gentlemen proceeding Home

or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

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English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.23in. and Hissan 0.41in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in efect at Ambala and Lahore and in excess at Multan; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Aawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is in excess in Sind; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Central India West; Dwarka has had 0.63in. Bavnagar-Para 0-66in. and Indore 1.55in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0.40in., Akola 0.26in., Nagpur 2.21in., and Chanda 1.40in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general; Mormugao and Bombay have had 0.61in. each and Ratnagiri 2.71in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the northern half of the division and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.22in., Ahmednagar 0.90in., Nizamabad 1.22in. and Belgaum 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the east Punjab, and local in Kathiawar, the central parts of the country and in the south Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has extended to Kathiawar, and increased in the north Bombay Deccan but decreased in Malabar and the south Konkan and ceased in Gujarat. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the north-east Arabian sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the central parts of the country, and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 20th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hourly. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	85.5	78.0	64	..	..	..
Jask	94.3	86.3	81	..	..	—0.05
Maskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	103.7	94.4	74	0.02	0.02	—0.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.3	89.4	55	..	0.06	—0.26
Rawalpind	101.8	82.5	54	..	0.00	—0.82
Lahore	98.0	82.1	64	..	0.45	—0.34
Sirsa	102.2	77.2	63	0.41	0.89	..
Ambala	89.7	76.3	71	0.23	3.77	2.84
Delhi	101.8	85.4	49	..	0.31	—0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.5	84.0	55	..	2.75	1.80
Mainpuri	104.6	85.1	56	..	0.08	0.20
Jhansi	113.1	84.4	48	..	0.60	—1.04
Cawnpore	100.4	82.3	60	..	0.55	—0.81
Allahabad	97.9	82.8	59	..	1.09	0.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	116.5	93.8	64	..	1.19	1.14
Karachi	95.4	84.9	70	..	0.02	—0.21
Ajmer	98.3	70.4	61	..	3.18	2.28
Jaipore	103.2	86.1	38	..	2.02	1.15
Kotah	103.2	83.2	52	0.02	1.87	0.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.8	81.9	72	..	?	..
Dwarka	91.9	81.9	84	0.63	0.67	—0.24
Veraval	85.9	82.6	79	..	0.33	—2.61
Rajkot	97.8	77.4	71	0.02	2.66	0.68
Bhavnagar	94.8	79.4	69	0.66	1.48	—1.07
Surat	91.4	78.2	81	..	3.17	0.39
Ahmedabad	99.5	79.9	69	..	0.78	—1.83
Deesa	101.7	82.9	60	..	1.46	1.80
Neemuch	97.7	76.0	77	..	1.86	0.38
Indore	98.1	71.1	92	1.15	5.61	2.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.5	75.8	71	..	0.73	—2.55
Saugor	92.1	74.2	74	..	2.02	—0.46
Hoshangabad	98.1	74.5	86	0.40	4.32	1.47
Khandwa	94.8	74.9	73	..	3.51	0.62
Akola	97.7	75.5	81	0.26	2.67	—0.41
Amraoti	97.3	74.6	85	0.03	1.87	—2.12
Nagpur	97.7	74.6	88	2.21	4.80	—0.30
Chanda	91.5	74.0	87	1.40	4.20	—0.08
Raipur	93.2	77.6	79	0.02	0.88	—3.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	77.4	90	0.61	4.53	—6.57
Ratnagiri	84.5	73.5	98	2.71	24.66	3.80
Mormugao	82.0	74.2	97	0.67	19.23	—2.78
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.6	71.7	78	0.22	1.88	—1.40
Ahmednagar	87.9	71.1	78	0.90	3.02	—0.98
Poona	90.4	72.5	80	0.03	3.79	0.56
Sholapur	94.0	75.6	59	..	1.98	—1.56
Bijapur	89.4	71.5	73	..	0.71	—2.31
Belgaum	78.2	66.3	74	0.10	1.19	—4.48
Aurangabad	92.5	74.1	77	0.06	3.57	2.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.0	74.7	74	1.22	2.51	—0.69
Hyderabad	94.8	75.1	82	..	1.56	—1.54
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.9	70.6	82	1.00	18.56	—8.50
Calicut	82.6	73.3	87	0.38	16.25	—8.37
Cochin	88.5	72.7	88	0.80	14.32	—5.54
Colombo	85.2	73.2	94	1.12	8.07	1.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.3	81.2	66	0.01	1.22	—2.03
Bellar	93.0	77.5	57	..	0.40	—1.08
Cuddapah	99.7	77.9	54	..	4.56	2.56
Madras	102.1	83.7	50	..	0.40	—0.97
Bangalore	87.3	66.4	72	..	1.07	—1.28
Coimbatore	89.4	68.8	77	..	0.43	—0.77
Trichinopoly	101.1	79.6	45	..	0.59	—0.32
Negapatam	97.1	80.5	53	..	0.54	—0.26

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th June was 29.813 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Rainfall has decreased in Bihar and Orissa and North-West India, and has increased in the interior of the Peninsula.

There is a tendency towards the formation of a depression at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and on the west coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Orissa, East and North Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, and Hyderabad. A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, hills of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, South-East Madras and on the North Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches; Port Blair, Mergui, Diamond Island, Toungoo and Maymyo one; Minbu and Ludhiana one and a half; Indore one; Nagpur two; Chanda one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Ratnagiri three; Ahmednagar, Nizamabad and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain westwards in the Punjab.

Arabian Sea report: The mail steamer from Aden reports a strong monsoon within a day of Bombay.

SIMLA, June 21.

There has been a slight extension of the monsoon is Northwest India, local showers occurred in Baluchistan. An area of disturbed weather is forming off the Kathiawar coast. Indications persist of the depression at the head of the Bay. The temperature is high in the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Coast of the Peninsula, and North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Central India West and North Madras coast A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa the hills of the United Provinces, North Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy one and a half; Molume one; Kyaukpyu four; Calcutta one, Udaipur and Ahmedabad, one, Bikaner and Pasni a half, Bombay and Karwar two, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa four; Mangalore three; Calicut and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Kathiawar and decrease in the Central Provinces.

Earthquake Report:—A moderate shock was recorded on the Silma Seismograph at 1-5 p.m. yesterday. The origin cannot be determined with accuracy but it was probably over six thousand miles away.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, June 19th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.634inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 ,,
Dew Point	75.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.828 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	SSE,S,SSW S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	230 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11inches.
Total fall during month	4.03 ,,
Total fall during year	4.18 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th.	0.50 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
S	20	m 9 39	25 9	20	m 2 34	17 7
		8 44a	24 9		3 17a	21 1
S	21	m 10 23	26 7	21	m 3 15	17 0
		9 30a	24 11		4 8a	20 10
M	22	m 11 3	27 4	22	m 3 55	16 5
		10 26a	25 2		4 55a	20 5
TU	23	m 11 41	28 0	23	m 4 34	15 11
		11 9a	25 6		5 38a	20 0
W	24	m 0 18 a	28 6	24	m 5 12	15 7
		11 52a	25 10		6 20a	19 8
TH	25	m 0 54a	28 9.	25	m 5 50	15 5
					6 59a	19 4
F	26	m	26 0	26	m 6 28	15 6
		1 30a	28 9		7 37a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 20 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 2m.	Sunset	7h. 18m
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 23rd 9h. 2-3m p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st.6h. 54-5m. a.m. Perigee 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th. 1h. 1-1m. p.m. Apogee, 13th. 8 6h. p.m.

REMARKABLE MARRIAGE.

A singular marriage was celebrated at Washington, when Mrs. Jennie Eaton was reunited to her first husband, Mr. D. H. Ainsworth, from whom she was divorced several years ago.

Mrs. Eaton, says the "Chronicle," is the widow of Rear-Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, her second husband, who died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in March of last year, and for whose alleged murder she was arrested after the funeral had been stopped at the graveside so that the body might be secured for an autopsy.

After a long trial she was acquitted.

A month ago the widow returned to Washington from Plymouth, and getting into touch with her first husband, Mr. Ainsworth, who is a Congressional clerk, remarried him.

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SIR E. CARSON IN ULSTER.

"WE HAVE GONE TOO FAR TO TURN BACK."

Sir E. Carson, accompanied by General Sir George Richardson and Lady Richardson, on June 4, visited the members of the Tyrone Regiment of Ulster Volunteers, now under canvas at Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, who himself commands the force, says the "Manchester Guardian."

As the time for his arrival approached cyclists were sent out to act as an escort from the railway station, and others were posted at cross roads, as interference from Suffragettes was anticipated. This fear did not prove to be altogether without reason. Two well-dressed women, despite the restrictions, gained access to the park, and, being found wandering about the lines, were accosted, questioned, and conducted to the public highway. When the train conveying Sir E. Carson, Sir George and Lady Richardson, Mr. Horner, K.C., M.P., Mr. A. S. Benn,, M.P., and Mr. T. H. Barrie, M.P., entered Dungannon Station detonators were let off, and there were calls for a speech. In responding Sir Edward said: "I thank you for your welcome. I know that you will all be ready when the time comes and that there will be no surrender."

This declaration was greeted with cheers and with cries of "There will not."

Sir Edward and his party afterwards watched an engagement from one of the ridges above Barronscourt.

The manœuvres lasted two and a half hours, and at the close the men marched back to camp. After tea they assembled in a large marquee, and Sir George Richardson addressed them on the work of the afternoon.

Sir E. Carson (who had an enthusiastic reception) also spoke. I should like, he said, to express my appreciation of all that you are doing. I know well the sacrifices that are being made by all of you, sacrifices for the cause which we all hold so dear—(cheers),—and, believe me, the willingness to make sacrifices is the real key-note of victory. (Cheers.) You are making these procure any ascendancy, not to irritate any of those who differ from you in either creed or politics—(hear, hear):—but you are making them simply to maintain what you and I look upon as a priceless inheritance—namely, your position in the United Kingdom under the Imperial Parliament, with exactly the same rights and privileges, and no more as those of our fellow-subjects who live in Great Britain. (Cheers.) Those rights are now in serious peril. We do not cloak the fact or seek to minimise the dangers that surround us, but at the same time I find that the more the dangers grow and the nearer we approach the most eventful time in our history the the greater grows your enthusism—(cheers)—and your determination. (Cheers.) After all, it is well to be armed with guns, but it is not the guns alone that are going to procure us a victory— it is the spirit that animates you and the high ideal which are the real forces behind our movement. (Cheers.)

"THIS THING MUST GO THROUGH TO THE FINISH."

I think you will agree with me when I say that this thing must go through to the finish. (Cheers.) We have gone too far to turn back. Not that I believe any one of our men desires to do so. (Cheers.) We would be well branded by the future historian as braggarts and cowards if, having set our hand to the plough, we for a moment could think of turning back. (Cheers.) Our movement is not backward but forward, and I can assure you that in whatever dangers lie before us you may be perfectly certain that I, at all events, to the best of my ability, will be with you to the end if God gives me strength. (Cheers.) And I know that when the hour of trial comes I can rely upon every one of you to show that confidence in your leaders that your leaders show to you—(Voices: "You can"),—and it is that mutual confidence, that interdependence one upon the other, and that great good-fellowship born of a common danger that must eventually result in victory. (Cheers.) One word more. I desire to express the extreme gratification which I feel at the reports received of the exemplary conduct of all the men in camp. Our whole movment has been distinguished by a calmness and dignity which has won the admiration of even many who differ from us. We are carrying on our campaign without a single crime or incident of which any need feel ashamed, and I hope it will go on to the end. We are not out to offer insult or offence to any of our fellow-subjects, but to prepare ourselves to resist the aggressor, whoever he may be. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. B. Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of first range, U P. will take three months' leave from about the 17th July and Mr. M. L. Oakes, Superintendent of Police, Farrukhabad, will officiate for him.

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Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

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Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

—HAND SEWN—

30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 54/

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

Rs. 8/8.

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BADSHAHI SOAP

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Experience has abundantly demonstrated that an INSTITUTE for (Orthopaedic) PHYSICAL and ELECTRO-MEDICAL TREATMENT, conveniently accessible from all parts, and equipped scientifically and comprehensively, would provide facilities for which there is far-felt need. We have established such an Institute at the above address, with all the latest Zander Medico-Mechanical and Orthopaedic Appliances.

The Treatments undertaken include:—

MECHANO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, Manual and Mechanical Massage Orthopaedic and Medical Gymnastics, Vibratory Massage (useful for Obesity).

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, X-Ray and High Frequency Treatment, Electric Light and Water Bath Four cell Schnee Bath, Galvanism, Faradism and Ionic Medication.

We beg to call attention to the fact that we do not undertake any case for Treatment unless a patient is recommended by his or her Doctor or produces a written prescription for the Treatment required.

Patients can write to The Superintendent for any information personally.

The Prescription Book will be sent the Medical Men who are interested in these treatments.

Accommodation is provided for a limited number of In-patients requiring a continuous course of such treatment as the Institute provides.

Special Apparatus (Bergonie System) for Obesity Treatment will be installe hortly and Doctors may recommend their cases from 1st June 1914.

All communications should be addressed "THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 19th.

The Bombay Mails of 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi afternoon yesterday.

Consols 2½ %	74 13/16plus ¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18—½
Rentes 3 %	84½—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48½—1
Bar Silver Spot	25⅞—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25 13/16—⅛

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by China selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½—3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13/16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£100,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅜—½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6/mst	2 13/16—1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅞—¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½—⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝—⅛

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	260,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	110,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ „ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	12.77—16
Futures at New York Oct.	12.52—17

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to Bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 13/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans July	13.24—17
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.50—18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛—¼
Demand Bills	4.88½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	55⅞—½ Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	48,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	24,000
„ „ to France and Continent	16,000
„ „ to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	418,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	215,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ Sales of East Indian	150
„ Imports	15,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull—easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a moderate enquiry.

Mid. Americans	7.68—8
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	12.83—10
Oct.	12.57—12

New York Official noon call

July	12.83—10
Oct.	12.57—12

New Orleans 10 a.m.

July	13.30—11
Oct.	12.57—11

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J.J.	7.16—6
J.A.	7.17—5
A.S.	7.02—5
S.O.	6.81—4
O.N.	6.72—4
N.D.	6.65—4
D.J.	6.63—4
J.F.	6.63—4
F.M.	6.64—4
M.A.	6.65—4

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, June 19th

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings". Very quiet.

Tone "Cloths", Quiet prices steady.

Weft American 54's	11⅞
Weft Egyptian 80's	17⅛

Tone "Yarns" Market Quiet.

Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 9/16
„ 32's B.	11
„ 36's W.T.C.	10 13/16
„ 36's B.	11⅛
„ 42's	11⅜
„ American 60's	15⅛
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	21

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading 7/9

Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. 8/2

White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range 2/8½

White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends 2/11½

Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅜
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅝
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	6⅞
Buyers or Sellers	June-July; sellers.

Water Twist American 30's	11½
„ „ „ 40's	12
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅜
„ „ „ 50's	13½
„ „ „ 60's	15⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 19th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	4,000
„ Forwarded	71,000
„ Imports	62,000
„ Stock	959,000
Stock of Cotton in London	9,630
Coconada Fair Red cif. London	5 5/32
Coconada Ginned cif. London	5½
Western good cif. London	5½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS. REPORTS

London, June, 19th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers unchanged 37

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London sellers dull unchanged 36⅝

Barletta Russo——622lbs. nominal.

New South Wales June; sellers 37—⅛

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged 55¼

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 51

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk done quiet but steady unchanged 52½

Linseed Calcutta June-July; London done sellers firm 51/6plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady 47⅜—⅛

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers easier £6/7/6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61⅜—½
Copper Braziers	£75½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged 4-7-6

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 10-15-0

Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India unchanged 4-18-9

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

Arrivals:—"Habsburg," "Warturn"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; dull 12/9—¼d

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 11/9½

German Beet-root 88 % sellersAug.; 9/6—¼d

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/6¼—½

Closed quiet at the decline Fair business at easier rates.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged 13/6

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/2½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/6¾

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value no business unchanged 11/8½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; value quiet 2/9½plus½d

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale opened today with a good demand at higher prices.

Sheep skins Madras Prime a penny to two pence higher.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 20th.

Consols 2½ %	74 11/16—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	84½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48—½
Bar Silver Spot	25 13/16plus1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25⅞plus 1/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Indian Buying

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13/16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2 13/16ungd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2¾unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York July	12.64—13
Futures at New York Oct.	12.40—12

Declined owing to bearish private crop Reports and to Longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 16/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans July	13.05—19
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.41—9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9—⅜
Demand Bills	4.87⅞—¼
Silver Commercial Bars	56½plus ½

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ Sales of East Indian	100
„ Imports	9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Limited demand Easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures Quiet

Tone of Manchester Market

Mid. Americans	7.57—11
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.05—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.10 — 6
J.A.	7.11 „ 6
A.S.	6.96 „ 6
S.O.	6.76 „ 5
O.N.	6.66 „ 6
N.D.	6.59 „ 6
D.J.	6.58 „ 5
J.F.	6.57 „ 5
F.M.	6.58 „ 6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 20th.

Bales.

Total in Sight	14,230,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	246,000
East Indian Indian Visible Supply	484,000
American Visible Supply	2,345,000
Other Visible Supply	141,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	.....
East Indian Stock	36,000
East Indian Forward	600
East Indian Actual Export	700
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	100
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	34,000
Total Afloat	149,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 20th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F June-July; London Buyers unchgd. 37

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value steady 36¾

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

New South Wales sellers June; unchanged 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk Buyers 55½plus½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers May-June; Antwerp firm 51¼—¼

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk Buyers firm 52½plus½

Linseed Calcutta June-July; London, sellers quiet but steady 51⅛

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Dunkirk done firm 47⅜—¼

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers Quiet. £6/7/6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; Dull and in favor of buyers 12/8½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal sellers Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchanged 11/9½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; unchanged 9/6

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. unchanged very quiet 9/6½

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India July-August; very quiet prices easier sellers 13/4½

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 10/1½—¼

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10/3—1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 11/5¼—½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. value, still idle 11/6¼—¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged 2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 20th June 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is quieter. Business continues dull. The Banks will be closed on Monday for the King's Birthday.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	1	4
T.T. forward, August	1	4

BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready	1	4	1–16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4	3–16 to 5-32
„ „ forward, July	1	4	3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4	11-32
Francs 3m-s ready			170
Marks „ „			138½
60 days Hongkong			139½
„ Shanghai			186
„ Japan			150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/8 lower both for ready and forward at 25⅜ and 25 13/16 respectively. There have been slight fluctuations in the local market to-day and a moderate business has been done. Rates close as under.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	3	0
1st Settlement	75	4	0
2nd Settlement	75	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	34*	39,497
B. B. & C. I. Railway	44	53,691

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day and the rates fluctuated within the range of annas two. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 it gradually declined and touched Rs. 95-6 but a re-action followed and at the close the quotation stood at Rs. 95-7-6 (buyers) for the 30th June delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood about annas four and a half in and business was low at Rs. 95-3 at the close.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any changes in rates worth recording, though the undertone was slightly easy.

David stood at Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Madhavji stood unchanged at Rs. 1,082½.

Standards were quoted at Rs. 1,035, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,440 and Centrals at Rs. 1,850.

Currimbhai were in demand at Rs. 212½ and Crescent at Rs. 108¾ Amritsar Patti Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 159.

Sind Light Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 177 in a lot.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 952½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 232½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 82 and Deferred declined to Rs. 147.

Gujarat Railway shares improved to Rs. 112.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 205.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—Very small market; some selling of new crop positions; crop accounts continue favourable. In the afternoon, cased on continued long liquidation of near positions. Market looks lower." (New York):—"Small market; there is more disposition to sell."

Grunning:—"Conditions improving over the entire belt. Near positions are more affected owing to spinners being out of the market."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Crop prospects are rather better. Unless crop accounts continue good, think decline is only temporary."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"During the last few days sufficient rains have fallen East of the Mississippi. Plants making good progress; tendency being downwards."

Habersham King:—"Clearing weather has set in West of the Mississippi, and indications point to clear weather East of the river. Temperatures are slightly below normal which is favourable. Conditions are now favourable over the entire belt."

There was a sharp drop in prices in the American markets, futures giving way 16 to 18 points. The decline was due to weather and crop reports being favourable, there being more disposition to sell on these reports. Should conditions continue favourable it is quite possible we may see easier markets temporarily, but short sales are risky, and buyers in weak markets will probably be on the safer side. The market will be nervous for some time to come.

The local market opened easier both for old and new crop rates being Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 291. There has been little doing for forward delivery and prices close easier for most descriptions as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

The market will be closed on Monday for the King's Birthday.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			212	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	228			„
Do.	213			June
Do.	214			July
M.G. Kandeish	222	212		June
Do.	224	214		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum	236			Jan. 1915
Do.	236			June
Do.	236			July
M.G. Broach			239	March 1915
Do.	235			June
Do.	237			July
M.G. Mattia	214	202		June
Do.	216	204		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			265	June-July
M.G. Westerns			267	„
H.G. Westerns			262	„
M.G. Comptn.			283	„
M.G. Miraj			280	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	easy
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	.12 — 4
J.A.	7.13 „ 4
A.S.	6.97 „ 5
S.O.	6.76 „ 5
O.N.	6.67 „ 5
N.D.	6.60 „ 5
D.J.	6.58 „ 5
J.F.	6.58 „ 5
F.M.	6.59 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	R, T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Re	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	13	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	10	3	R. T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	8	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
July August	6	13	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	R, T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
Berar	25	8	0
Guserat	24	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	8.880 Bales.
Wheat	3,635 Cwts.
Linseed	3,605 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	811 „
Gingelly seed	6 „
Poppyseed	1,337 „
Groundnuts	273 „
Castorseed	3,726 „
Rice	1,660 „
Myrabollams	239 „
Cottonseed	10,521 „
Mowraseed	1,150 „
Gram	3,121 „
Jowar	5,057 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

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BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	240
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	55 X D
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,645
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	20
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	—	As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,400
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 / New Issue Rs 15	—	10%	30 nom
	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.) Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.)	—	—	8
EXCHANGE BANKS	—	Nil	25
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£61
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ / £12½ A / B	—	8%	£23
	—	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18–10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	76
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	63

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	—	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	—	15	150
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	7%		64 708
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co.	—	7½	100
Mohuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Mannar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Motassil Co.,	Nov	50	867½
New Berar	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	90	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	185

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	845
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	—	—	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	—	—	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	—	25	60 5
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	475
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	227½
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1850
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	670
Chinoi Silk	—	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1440
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	8	108¾
Currimbhoy	do.	10	212½
David	May-Nov.	20	500
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	203½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	400
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 360 XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	737½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1115
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,080½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,840
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1800
Meyer Sassoon	—	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,315
Nawab of Cambay	—	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	220
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1060
Pearl mill	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	625
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	—	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1037½
Sun	—	Nil	123½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	242½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,445
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	2½ Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Vishnu Cotton O.	—	Nil	415
7 % P.	—	Nil	627½
Western India	Nov.	60	625
Mysore Spinning	April	15	22

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly.	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6%	680
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	159
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	128
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	112
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	29½
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	24½
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	6%	169
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	595
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	120

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	May-Oct.	6	115X
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R. 1	6
Bamankus	—	—	3
Backbay Bath	—	—	35
Badhan Pile	July.	7	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	—	35	952½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd	P. Feb.-Aug. O. July	6% 5%	179 232
Bombay Ice Manufg.	—	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building	—	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	205
Bombay S.N Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central I. Mining Co.	April.	1	28
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	91
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42½%	530
Indian Mercantile In. Co Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	125 12
Groundnut Oil	Old 100 / New Issue 75 / 7% P 150	June / — / 7%	105 75 155
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	199
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	52
Katal Cement Ordy. 100	—	—	88
„ Deffd 40	—	—	76
„ 7% Pref. 100	—	—	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	—	12½	158
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	—	100
Marcks & Co.,	—	8	92 XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O.	—	Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	Apr.-Nov.	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	623
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	30
Port Canning Co.,	do.	45	985
Shivrajpur Syad, etc.,	April	17½%	191
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	4%	79
Soundy & Co.,	—	Nil	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel O. / D. / P.	Jan. / & / July	— / — / 6%	81½ 147 159
Tata Hydro Electric O. Rs. 800	Jan.	4%	1010
P 7% Rs. 800	do.	4%	940
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,060
Thackur & Co.,	May	24%	200
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 2	77
Treacher & Co.	July	16	46

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20th		
S.S. Leeds City	Story	Calcutta June 6
S.S. Gablonz	Gillhuber	Trieste June 5
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi June 18
June 21st		
20th S.S. Bandra	Madde	Busreh June 6
21st S.S. Akbar	Molony	London May 27
S.S. Caboto	Pelgrini	Venice May 21
S.S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh June 14

DEPARTURES.

June 20th		
S.S. Iran	Peabody	Antwerp & Hull
S.S. China	Watkins	London
S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Port said (for order & Middles brough
June. 21st		
S.S Craigina	Edmond	Baltimore
S.S. Visigoth	Rule	Mostyndeep
S.S. Queda	Alton	Java

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Saturday

S.S. Helios	Kundson	Bangkok etc.
S.S. Shirala	Galgey	Rangoon etc
S.S. Surada	Bishop	Cochin
S.S. Chinkoa	Symmers	Antwerp etc

The following vessels began to load on Saturday

Steamer	*Dumra	for	Persian Gulf
"	*Bandora	for	Do.
"	*Nippon	for	Trieste etc
"	*Custodian	for	Liverpool etc
"	Salsette	for	Aden
"	Roma	for	Genoa etc
"	Indo maru	for	Kobe etc
"	Hindoo	for	Hull etc

* To Arrive.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain H. Maude, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on June 6, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2903 tins, Captain T. L. Molony, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on May 27, with ballast.

S. S. Caboto:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Caboto, 2846 tons, Captain A. Pelgrini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, which port she had left on May 21, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on June 14, with a general cargo and 47 passengers.

S. S. Leeds City:—The steamer Leeds City, 2629 tons, Captain J. Story, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on June 6, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Gablonz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Gablonz, 4740 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, which port she had left on June 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on June 18, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, 480 tons, Captain C. H. Watkins, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff sailed on Saturday for Port Said (or order) and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Craigina:—The steamer Craigina, 2404 tons, Captain B. Edmond, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Visigoth:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Visigoth, 2613 tons, Captain W. Rule, sailed yesterday for Mostyndeep, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain F. Alton, sailed yesterday for Java, with ballast.

S.S. Helios,:—The steamer Helios,, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundson will sail today for Bangkok etc, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Shirala, 3399 tons, Captain T. H. Galgry, will sail to-day for Rangoon etc, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Surada, 3400 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, will sail to-day for Cochin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chinksa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chinksa, 3295 tons, Captain G. McSymmers, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc, with a general cargo.

The S. S. Macedonia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Macedonia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 10th.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda left London on the afternoon of 20th.

S. S. Devanta:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Devanta with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day at 10 a. m.

S. S. India:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer India with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 a. m. on Thursday.

P. DOCK.

Saturday, June 20th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Kommodore	Muhlbauer	A. S. & Co
B	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & R	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
	Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. G. K
	F. Lauterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
	H Daihoku Maru	Damar	H G. M. Ajan & Co
	L. Ismalia	Honeywood	MM& Co
	M. Quiloa	Foss	M. M. & Co
	P Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
1	Clan Forbes	Pagan	W. & A. Z. & Co
3	Jelunga	Irawin	M. M. & Co
4	Aiela	Fisher	Arab Steamer
5	Queen Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co
6	Can Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co
8	Eugine Grosos	Dwager	M. M. & Co
9	City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
15	Roma	Coglislo	Rubattino Line
16	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Urada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
6	City of Paris	Campbells	K. N. & Co
9	Indo Maru	Komiya	N.Y.K.
10	Asserio	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostri
15	Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
18	Singer	Reid	S. W. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Salsette	Vine	P.& O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Crosby	Nutman	T. & Co
Framington Court	Isaacs	K. N. & Co
Gablonz	Gillhuber	A. L. S. N. Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. V. & C.
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curie	W. & A. G. Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co,
Prawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Rasteth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	Arab steames Ld.
Talyahi	Kass & M	Kwat & Co
Tiberon	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadion	T. M. & Co
Garryvale	Patterson	W. & A. G. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 25 bales wool, 75 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 54 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 19 bales wool, E. Shivjee; 41 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 cwts. kardee seed, Bauer and Krause; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 20 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 35 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 24 bales wool, M. Nanji and Sons; 27 bales wool, M. Devji; 18 bales wool, M. Balia; 3 bales wool, H. Chogmal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

OLYMPIA (s) 6,058 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 301 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachire.

FOR BARCELONA.

OLYMPIA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 117 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 244 cwts. dive-dive seed, H. Fazalbhoy and Co.; 120 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 14 casks chutney, Framji Nowrojee; 110 bundles shooks of casks, 28 cwts. iron hoofs, C. Palmer and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, Pulee and Co.; 10 bundles coir mattings, 5 cases metal cureass, 3 cases embroidery, D. J. Bhumgara; 70 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee; 20 cwts. fish mows, E. Moledina; 177 cwts. wild mace, S. Megjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

ARABIA (s) 8 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HAVRE.

ENGENE-GROSOS (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts. mustard seed, M. Somji; 1 bale cow hides, 2 casks goat skins, D. Veljee.

FOR HULL.

CUSTODIAN (s) 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, J. Damji and Co.; 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 14,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 18,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,009 cwts. cotton seed, 1,006 cwts. castor seed, K. Keshavji and Co.

HINDOO (s) 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 18,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHINKOA (s) 137 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

CLAN-MACGILLIVARY (s) 2,000 cwts. crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy; 800 tons manganese ore, Comptoir National De Scompte De Paris; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 550 bales cotton, N. F. and C. Corporation; 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

NEIDENFELS (s) 15 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 66 bales cotton waste, 55 bales cotton picking, W. Wolf and Sons; 180 bales cotton, 70 bales hemp, 130 bales cotton waste, 325 bales cotton fly, C. Paraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

NEIDENFELS (s) 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 425 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 659 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 63 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 374 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton waste, 250 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 1 cwt. casein, D. B. Khand and Co.; 20 cwts. coshew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

NEIDENFELS (s) 55 numbers empty steel cylinders, Bertie Smith and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

ROMA (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 42 cwts. assafoetida, R. Jivandas and Co.; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR VENICE.

NIPPON (s) 378 bales cotton, 2,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,001 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

GABLONZ (s) 178 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

NIPPON (s) 1,144 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 935 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 55 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

GABLONZ (s) 476 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR FIUME.

NIPPON (s) 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 4,002 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,004 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

GABLONZ (s) 228 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

NIPPON (s) 5,250 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

GABLONZ (s) 250 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

NIPPON (s) 1,956 cwts. gingelly seed, H. Jamnadas; 6,500 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

INDO-MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 5,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

INDO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 1,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

INDO-MARU (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

INDO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 400 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 37 cwts. jardaloo, 50 cwts. khusta seed, R. Rahim and Co.; 275 cwts. gum bysobole, M. Jaferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents—P. & O. S. N. Co., 1 parcel woollen-goods, 1 parcel cotton goods, 4 cases cigarettes, 7 parcels assays, 34 bundles hides, 2 boxes gold coin, 39 boxes bar gold, 34 boxes specie, 294 bars silver, 1 case sovereign, 55 bags olibanum, 4 jottas aloes.

S. S. Ismaila from Rangoon, Agents—M. M. & Co., 63 bundles canes, 1 case candles, 13 bags, and 1 packet coffee, 567 bags cocoanuts, 20 casks goat skins, 2 casks, 25 bags, and 1 bundle hides, 22 bundles tarpolins, 31 casks brass, 12 casks, 1 bundle, and 4 cases copper, 20 casks, and 125 bars lead, 6 bundles zinc, 375 casks lubricating oil, 2 bags rice, 2 bags beans, 5 bundles cardomoms, 163 bags chillies, 121 bags ginger, 77 bags pepper, 161 bags sugar, 42 bales cotton, 14 bundles waste yarn, 39 half chests, 35 chests, and 28 cases tea, 41 bundles junglewood planks, 4,876 bundles, and 23,392 pieces teak scantlings, 18 pieces teak timber, 1,872 pieces teak squares, 211 pieces teak posts, 862 pieces square ends.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents—Meritime Italiana, 4,000 crates, 1,700 bundles, 342 casks, and 2 cases tiles, 1 cases watches, 500 baskets potatoes, 7 bags, and 34 cases raisins, 190 bags almonds, 47 cases wine, 20 barrels pomice stone, 3 drums paint, 2 cases old brass, 1 case old copper, 2 cases old zinc, 10 cases brass sheets, 190 cases resins, 34 packages, 5 tubs and 19 cases provisions, 73 cases paper, 246 cases, 13 drums, and 2 casks colour, 2,310 bags cumminseed, 175 bags dry roots, 126 cases condensed milk, 85 cases sterilized milk, 750 pieces-marble tiles, 4 blocks, 169 stabs, and 200 pieces marble, 50 cases vermouth, 56 cases, and 2 jottas soap, 20 bags coffee, 25 bags sugar, 55 packages cotton, 25 bales cotton yarn, 74 cases cotton goods, 15 bales silk waste yarn, 3 cases silk goods, 15 cases cotton and silk, goods, 2 cases woollen goods.

THE SOUL OF THE TOURIST.

AN UNAPPRECIATED VIRTUE.

There are various kinds of souls given to man; some men possess many, others—the unhappy ones—only a few, writes a correspondent in "The Times." But only to the most unhappy is the soul of the tourist denied; for that is the soul, which, being in man, gives clear vision to his eyes by blinding them, and gives keen understanding to his brain, by stupefying it, and most of all takes care and responsibility clean away, and leaves in place a mantle of romance. We who have that soul may be unconscious of it in ourselves, only it leaves its mark in memories and anticipations. In the most matter-of-fact of us there comes the time when the soul asserts itself. It has come to many of us on that horrid structure of iron that bridges Thames from Charing Cross to Waterloo.

AT THE STATION.

We have come to the station, our hurried, flustered, nervous, wearied selves. We have blundered through the tiresome ritual of ticket and registration, searched the train feverishly for a seat, fussed with our luggage, our porter, our officious friends who come to stand on the platform to tell us how lucky we are. We have decided definitely that the trouble of going away is not worth it, and our own workaday souls have rebelled against the outrage of all this bother and fuss, thus breaking with the orderly routine of workaday life, and then the train has started, and our workaday souls slide out from us in the last shrieking notes of the guard's whistle, and as we settle back exhausted in our seat there comes to take its place—if we are of the happy ones—the soul of the tourist.

And then a strange thing happens. We look out through latticed girders of the Charing Cross Bridge through kindlier eyes. Even those girders themselves become as the latticed windows of an Eastern palace, and London some half-forgotten Arabian city of towers and minaret, for we are leaving it for a while, and we can think kindly of it and not see too far behind its outward face, for the soul of the tourist ever bids us see things as they should be. And the bridge becomes a fairy bridge that leads from office and chambers and toil and worry and work far, far away into that distance we know lies in the beyond, a bridge that ends where we would have it end, in an Alpine valley may be, or where the palms and glarng sunshine of the Promenade des Anglais gaze defiantly at a blue sky and a bluer sea.

INTO THE WORLD BEYOND.

Our new soul is a charitable one. It bids us see in the dingy, ugly, suburban gardens as we pass them something of interest, something human, we had not seen before. We wonder who the people are who live there, we admire them, their courage in fighting to keep a little patch of green in a world of soot-stained brick. And so we travel on through a country that never looked so fine before, to a quay where waits an Argosy to take us to the world beyond. And in that world, at the end of our enchanted bridge, our good soul lets us live a new and wonderful life.

There we may live as little children in a world that has all to tell, and find great pleasures in the simple and elemental things of life. See us staid merchants, conventional matrons, learned men of law, officials on whose whims depend the happiness of tens of thousands, watch us when the soul of the tourist possesses us. What amazing things we do. Sit with us, in the little pleasant cafe we have preferred to our correct, well-managed hotel. Marvel at us, as we eat the coarse fare of a primitive peasantry, and pronounce it superb, drink a rough wine and declare it nectar, and laughingly refuse to heed the deficiencies of service, and be blind to the romantic dirt of a sanded floor.

THE RETURN.

And yet, when the days have passed and we come back again over our bridge, no longer of fairy charm but a gaunt, stark Bridge of Sighs and angle iron that leads to the comfortable drawing-room, the humdrum dinner, and the daily toil—and the soul has ued as the everyday soul claims its right of place, we do not see through the girders, that badly need painting, a City of Arabia. The minarets are smoke-grimed steeples, the towers those of prisons.

Then we take up our normal well-ordered lives in which artisans' taverns have no place; for the other soul possesses us, and our city is a place to hurry through, to leave as soon as possible, and all our guide-books are back on the shelves. Sometimes as we motor down to a strange golf links at the week-end we see curious people gaping at pretty old houses or most annoyingly moving about the market place of a country town unheeding of our blaring horn. "Stupid tourists," we murmur as we pass.

Yet surely we should understand. Those men and women from Melbourne and Lille, Essen, or Cleveland, Ohio, those simple, credulous souls, they are not eating indifferent food in a squalid tavern; they are living in an England of 200 years ago; and, if they notice us at all, they are commenting on our curious clothes and our foreign ways. And that soul which we abandoned is with them, blinding their eyes to ugly facts, turning their minds from clear comprehension and showing them life as we will not see it. And what a pity it is that to so few of us, to so very few, is given the gift of the gods to call up the soul of the tourist to possess us at home.

THE WEATHER.

WET AND WINDY WEEK-END IN BOMBAY.

It has been a wet and windy week-end in Bombay with copious rain at intervals and a strong breeze blowing all the time.

On Saturday evening there were very heavy showers culminating in a perfect storm at about 8 o'clock. There was another storm about three hours later, which lasted about half an hour, and caused the streets in many of the low-lying portions of the city to be flooded. Occurring as it did, however, late at night, the storm caused the minimum of inconvenience, and, though there was rain more or less all night the flood water had all drained away before people were stirring yesterday.

Two inches of rain fell in Bombay on Saturday, so that, although the rainfall is still lower than the average, it is slowly making up for lost time.

Yesterday morning broke dull, and the leaden skies and the rain persisted all day. The sun did try to pierce through more than once, but without success, and the day was throughout grey and cheerless.

The Simla weather report states that an area of disturbed weather is forming off the Kathiawar coast, and this no doubt means more rain in Bombay. On Saturday, four inches fell at Ratnagiri and Mormogoa, and three inches at Mangalore.

Last evening there was another heavy downpour and low-lying portions of the city were again under water in a very short time, but when the rain stopped the water quickly drained away.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Japan Line Steamer Indo Maru, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Kobe, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon and rainy weather.

ARRIVALS IN BOMBAY.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. Gablonz, from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday:—

Mr C W Barlow, Mr Banerjee, Mr J G Bendien, Mr E E Biss, Mr C Henry Booth, Mr R Burgin, Mrs Burgin, Miss H R Carter, Mr T Chibbar, Mr & Mrs Cyro Costa, Mr M G Desai, Col Demello, Mr A S Dott, Capt A M Duthir, Mr Elahy, Mrs W Fuhrhoo, Mr M C Ghose, Mr K Guennel, Mr A G Hate, Mr T W Hider, Mr & Mrs R Hoyt, Mr Jafar, Mr & Mrs B G Kane, Mr H Kuebber, Mr J C Macleod, Mr C Marnitz, Dr A Mayr, Mr J MacFarlane, Dr S N Mukand, Mr S M Munir, Mr V J Rao, Mr J Ruegmar, Mr B E Saberwal, Mr A Schmidt, Mrs A E Schlette, Mr H Seyfarth, Mr R Sethi, Mr S K Sherwani, Mr R R Toynbee, Mr J B Vaidya, and Revd. H Pakenham Walsh,

Mrs. Thorose, a resident of Calcutta, who was on her way back from Bombay, where she had gone to put her two sons to school, is said to have fallen out of the Bombay mail train at Pasauli Station, where she was picked up and removed to the Hospital at Benares. Her injuries are serious.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 4th June:—

GOLD.

About £550,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. In the absence of any demand of consequence for the Continent, the bulk will be obtained by the Bank of England. The shipment to India this week shows a substantial falling off, being only £78,000.

The amounts received by the Bank were quite large, namely:—

May 28th.—£297,000 in bar gold.
May 28th.—£90,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
May 29th.—£321,000 in bar gold.
May 30th.—£155,000 in bar gold.
June 2nd.—£65,000 in bar gold.
June 2nd.—£25,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
June 2nd.—£90,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
June 3rd.—£133,000 in bar gold.

As there was no withdrawal, the total influx during the week was £1,176,000.

A large amount of gold is on the way from Buenos Aires, and, as far as can be ascertained at present, will be obtained in due course by the Bank of England.

SILVER.

The rally recorded last week proved to be short lived.

So little animation was felt that prices shed fractions each day, until yesterday 25¾d. was fixed for cash and 25 7/8d. for 2 mos. delivery. It is considerably over two years since such low prices have been touched—not since the 17th January, 1912, when 25 11/16d. and 25¾d. were fixed for the respective deliveries.

The fact is the more remarkable as business frequently has been on an extremely small scale. The only apparent cause for the low level of prices now ruling is an exceptional reluctance of buyers to support the market.

It will be observed that the shipment from San Francisco to China, which is referred to below, is unusually large. Sales aggregating to so considerable a sum as comprised in this shipment contributed to make that quarter rather inactive so far as the London market was concerned.

It is possible that the imminence of the monsoon deters the Indian bazaars from purchasing until it can be reasonably anticipated that favourable climatic conditions are assured.

To-day buying orders were received from China, and as sellers were disposed to hold off, a sharp rise took place of 3/16d. in the price for both deliveries.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 4th instant shows an increase in the Note Issue of 110 lakhs, and in the holding of silver rupees of 140 lakhs. The holding of gold in India has decreased by 30 lakhs.

The stock in Bombay has decreased from £470,000 to £405,000. The off-take is unchanged at 100 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,770,000 in sycee or currency—a decrease of £70,000. The holding of bars is about the same, namely, £35,000.

Statistics are appended for the month of May:—

Highest Price.—27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 mos.
Lowest Price.—25 15/16 cash, 26 1/16 2 mos.
Average Price.—26.704 cash, 26.771 2 mos.

Out of the 26 working days, silver for forward delivery commanded a premium of 1/16d. on 8, and of 1/8d. on 10 days.

A shipment of £120,000 has been made during the week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are ¼d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations far Bar Silver p. oz. std.
May 29.—26 1/8 cash, 26¼ 2 mos.
May 30.—26 cash, 26 1/8 2 mos.
June 2.—25 13/16 cash, 25 15/16 2 mos.
June 3.—25¾ cash, 25 7/8 2 mos.
June 4.—25 15/16 cash, 26 1/16 2 mos.
Average of the above.—25.925 cash, 26.05 2 mos.
Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

To-Night! This Week's Greatest Film—Sensation. **To-Night!**

THE VULTURE OF GOLD.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA. 5000 FEET LONG.

The Exciting and Enthralling Story of a Woman Miser. A Thriller of the Highest Order. Full of deep human interest, exciting complications, and vivid characterization. Acted and staged in a manner that is a revelation in the art of playing before the camera.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FEATURE! TO BE SHOWN ONLY FOR ONE WEEK.

3 Shows Nightly-7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12. USUAL RATES :--Re. 1. As. 8, 4 and 2.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA CHARNI ROAD,

TO-day—MONDAY
Special Prize Show at 5 P. M.
Valuable sarees and watches to be given away.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MATCH.

The regular fixtures of the Bombay Gymkhana do not commence until the end of this week, but a practice match was arranged for Saturday last, when some very interesting sport was witnessed. A number of well-known players participated in the game, including F. L. Sprott, the veteran Presidency skipper; F. J. Clarke, another Presidency veteran; Sergeant Dobbie, of the Sherwood Foresters; H. L. Simms, the great Sussex amateur; and G. C. Phillips, C. G. Stileman and E. E. Coombs.

The game showed that though the Gymkhana will have quite a plethora of moderate talent, it will sadly lack men of more than average ability. Watts, F. F. Stileman, Colbeck and a few others who played last year are away, but their places will be worthily filled by Goodyear, Shuttleworth, Wagstaff and Trenchall. The Gymkhana will, however, suffer from a paucity of bowlers. Simms, the Sussex amateur, is, of course, a host in himself but his services will be available only for a part of the season, and Mr. C. G. Stileman will also be only for a short time in Bombay. And, excepting Dobbie, it is difficult to see where the Gymkhana are going to get men to lead their attack this season. It would be, however, doing injustice to the newcomers to judge their form from Saturday's game, for they have had very little practice and some of them might yet strike form before the regular fixtures commence.

Saturday's game was marked by no outstanding features, but Goodyear, Trenchall, Wagstaff, Dobbie, and Rennick in the batting, and Wagstaff, Renwick and Stileman in the bowling department acquitted themselves creditably. That the players had had very little practice was evident from the fact that even Simms, failed to achieve anything substantial either with the bat or ball.

Mr. Sprott's team going in to bat first, totalled 127, to which Goodycar, Rennick, Coombs and Simms contributed 28, 22, 16 and 15 respectively. Mr. Phillips' team replied with 132 for 9 wickets, Trenchall, Wagstaff and Dobbie contributing 31, 22 and 20 respectively.

THE PLAY.

The teams were thirteen a side. Simms and Goodyear opened Sprott's teams' innings, the attack being delivered by Dobbie and Clarke. The Sussex amateur opened merrily, sending the first ball to the boundary, and scoring a single off the third delivery of Dobbie. Goodyear replied with a single off Clarke, and a little later Simms caused the first ten to go up by sending Dobbie twice to the boundary in his second over. The trundler, however, had his revenge soon, for in the same over he completely beat Simms with a well-pitched delivery (16-1-15). Captain Hodgson, who was the next to go in, was soon sent back, being caught by Phillips off Clarke (17-2-0). Coombs, who now partnered Goodyear, started his account with a single off Clarke. The two batsman had carried the total to 48, when Dobbie scattered Coombs' wickets (48-3-16). The outgoing batsman had played a free game.

Johnson, the next man in, had just managed to enter into double figures, when Shuttleworth, who had lately relieved Clarke had him caught by Fowler (63-4-10). The next wicket added only 3 to the total, Hamilton who had filled Johnson's place, being dismissed before he had scored a single (66-5-0). Rennick was now associated with Goodyear, and the two, the former by free cricket and Goodyear by playing a watchful game, had added 27 for the sixth wicket, when Baker finely-held Renwick in the long field off Shuttleworth. Renwick had played an exhilarating game, his 22 including a six and two 4's (93-6-22).

Medley joined Goodyear, who having made 28, now retired to give his colleagues a try at the wickets. Goodyear had played the best cricket on his side, his innings, thought not particularly exhilarating, being without a blemish (100-7-28). Medley and Shaw and added 8 to the total, when a magnificent running catch by Baker off Wagstaff dismissed Medley (108-8-4). The next pair of batsmen, Shaw and Locke had added only a single when the latter was cleanbowled by Wagstaffe (109-9-0). Shaw was sent back nine runs later, being caught by Cass off Wagstaffe (118-10-12), and Kemp returned to the pavilion with the total standing at the same (118-11-1). Stileman and Sprott, the last pair, had added 7, when the former was caught by Clarke off Trenchall (127-12-1). The innings thus terminated with the total at 127.

RAIN MAKES GROUND SLIPPERY

Shuttleworth and Ravenscroft were the first two representatives of Phillips' team. Simms sent down a maiden over to Shuttleworth. A slight shower of rain came down at this stage, making the ground somewhat slippery. Stileman, who bowled from the northern end, found Shuttleworth's wickets with his second delivery (1-1-0). Dobbie, who joined Ravenscroft, opened with a single off Stileman, and next nicely put Simms to the leg boundary. He followed this up by sending Stileman for 4. At 24 Simms beat Ravenscroft. (25-2-9). Fowler, the newcomer, was quickly sent back, being stumped by Sprott off Stileman (25-3-0). Wagstaffe joined Dobbie, and the latter hit the Sussex trundler over the southern boundary. Dobbie skied the next delivery and was caught at mid-off by Medley (36-4-20). Trenchall partnered Wagstaffe, and he with his score at 7, was missed off Coombs, who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Stileman. To celebrate his colleague's escape, Trenchall sent Simms over the southern boundary and shortly afterward the half century was signalled. Trenchall played excellent cricket, hitting all round the wicket and soon exceeding the limit of the quarter century, at which figure it had previously been arranged that batsmen should retire. His contribution included one 6 and three 4's. He and Wagstaffe had added 48 for the fifth wicket, and he was cheered on his return to the pavilion (84-5-31).

Clarke, the next man in, opened with a 4, and later on sent Medley twice to the boundary. His merry career was then cut short, he being caught by Shaw off Rennick (106-6-18). Baker was now associated with Wagstaffe, who without any further addition to the total, was caught and bowled by Rennick (106-7-22). Wagstaffe had played fine though not faultless, cricket for his 22. Baker, who was joined by Phillips, skied one of Rennick's deliveries and was caught by Medley (106-8-0). Cass and Phillips next took the score to 116, when the latter was caught off Stileman (116-9-6). Sandford joined lass and the two had not been separated when stumps were drawn, the total standing at 132 for 9 wickets. Scores:—

F. L. SPROTT'S TEAM.

H. L. Simms, b Dobbie	15
Goodyear, retired	28
Capt. T. Hodgson, c Phillips, b Clarke	0
E. E. Coombs, b Dobbie	16
D. K. Johnson, c Fowler, b Shuttleworth	10
J. Hamilton, b Cass	0
C. D. Rennick, c Baker, b Shuttleworth	22
M. N. Medley, c Clarke, b Wagstaffe	4
J. Shaw, c Cass, b Wagstaffe	12
H. G. Cocke, b Wagstaffe	0
K. Kemp, b Trenchall	1
C. G. Stileman, c Clarke, b Trenchall	1
F. L. Sprott, not out	2
Extras	16
Total	127

G. C. PHILLIPS' TEAM.

Shuttleworth, b Stileman	0
A Ravenseroft, b Simms	9
G. S. Dobbie, c Medley, b Simms	20
Fowler, st Sprott, b Stileman	0
Capt. Wagstaffe, c and b Rennick	22
H. G. Trenchall, retired	31
F. J. Clarke, c Shaw, b Rennick	18
C. D. Baker, c Medley, b Rennick	0
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), c b Stileman	6
H. L. Cass, not out	8
Sandford, not out	7
Leege, did not bat.	
H. E. Hart, did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 9 wickets)	132

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.
Sprott's Team's Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie	6	31	0	2
Clarke	4	13	0	1
Shuttleworth	7	36	0	2
Cass	4	9	0	1
Trenchall	6	8	3	2
Wagstaffe	5	14	0	3

Phillips' Team's Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms	10	39	2	2
Stileman	9	34	0	3
Coombs	3	12	0	0
Medley	3	18	0	0
Rennick	4	18	0	3

ELPHINSTONE C. C. V FRIEND'S UNION C. C.

Elphinston C. C. v. Friends' Union C. C. Played on the Elphinston Cricket Club ground on Friday the 19th inst.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Baliwalla, c Shete, b Kantak	3
Mr. Sarakh, run out	6
Mr. Daruwala, c Dalvi, b Kantak	3
Mr. Elchidana, c Dadikar, b Kantak	1
Mr. Dadiseth, c Kharve, b Kantak	1
Mr. Contractor, c Ganpat, b Kantak	1
Mr. Surveyor, c Shete, b Kantak	17
Mr. Singara, c Dalvi, b Kantak	1
Mr. Umriger, c Dalvi, b Kantak	1
Mr. Mehta, not out	0
Mr. Kanga, b Bhatwadekar	0
Extras	5
Total	43

FRIEND'S UNION CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. V. V. Kantak, st, b Kanga	35
Mr. B. A. Dalvi, c Daruwala Singara	24
Mr. V. M. Kaikini, b Dadiseth	6
Mr. Gunpat, c & b Kanga	24
Mr. N. H. Kharve, c Surveyor Dadiseth	0
Dr. N. G. Prabhakai, c Dadiseth Kanga	12
Mr. S. S. Dongre, st, b Kanga	10
Mr. M. M. Gorodia, b Kanga	8
Mr. G. H. Bhatewadekar, did not bat	
Mr. D. A. Shete, c Contractor Kanga	1
Mr. N. B. Dadarkar, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	127

BANDRA L. & S. CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION GYMKHANA.

vs.

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC, B. TEAM.

This match was played on the Oval ground on Friday, and resulted in a win for the Bandra L. and S. Catholic Association Gymkhana by an innings and 9 runs.

The winners scored 191 runs in the first innings and the G. I. P. team's totals were 89 and 93 in the first and second innings respectively.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PAREKH C. C.

Saturday, June 27.—R. M. C. C.
Sunday, June 28.—Jolly Young Cricket Club.
Sunday, July 5.—16 Stars Cricket Club.
Sunday, July 12.—Chitrapore Cricketers.
Sunday July 19.—Mahrastra C. C.
Sunday, July 26.—New Night High School C. C.
Saturday, July 11.—St. Xaviers High School C. C.
Saturday July 18.—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 2.—New Century Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 9.—Chitrapore Cricket Club.
Saturday, August 15.—Wilson College Gym. C. C.
Saturday, August 22.—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 23.—Wellingdon Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 10.—Bombay Telagu C. C.
Saturday, September 5.—New Coronation Cricket Club.
Sunday, September 6.—Bombay Jewish Association.
Sunday, September 27.—Alfred Cricket Club.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

H. Vardon, who has won this year's championship, is on the extreme right in the photo.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. DADAR.

Sunday, June 28.—Sion Union C. C. and Bandra Union C. C.
Sunday, July 5.—The Prabhu Young Cricketers.
Sunday, July 12.—The Jolly Young Cricketers.
Sunday, July 19.—The Dadar Bhandarwada C. C.
Sunday, July 26.—G. E. Institute C. C. Thana Young Cricketers 'B' team.
Sunday, August 2.—Gamdevi Recreation C. C. 'A' team.
Sunday, August 9.—The New Jolly C. C.
Thursday, August 13.—The New Jolly C. C.
Sunday, August 16.—C. K. P. C. C.
Sunday, August 23.—Mahim Friends Union and Gamdevi Recreation C. C. 'B' team.
Sunday August 30.—The Orion C. C.
Sunday, September 6.—Bandra Shri Shivaji C. C.
Sunday, September 13.—The Thana Young Cricketers 'A' team.
Sunday, September 20.—Matunga Union C. C.
Sunday, September 27.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 'B' team.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire, at Coventry, by an innings and 197.

Kent beat Yorkshire at Tonbridge, by an innings and 149 runs.

Middlesex defeated Notts, at Nottingham, by six wickets.

Essex defeated Worcestershire, at Colchester, by 193.

Lancashire gained a first-innings victory over Sussex at Manchester, and Surrey over Hampshire at the Oval.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Points.	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	9..	1..	6..	2..	0..	0..	36..	40..		90.00
Warwick (11)	8..	1..	5..	1..	0..	0..	23..	35..		80.00
Surrey 3)....	11..	0..	7..	2..	0..	0..	41..	55..		74.54
Kent (1).....	8..	0..	4..	3..	1..	0..	29..	40..		72.50
Hampshire(10)	10..	1..	5..	2..	1..	1..	32..	45..		71.11
Northants (4)	8..	0..	3..	3..	0..	0..	24..	40..		60.00
Sussex (7)....	8..	1..	3..	1..	1..	2..	19..	35..		54.28
Leicester (14)	10..	1..	4..	1..	1..	3..	24..	45..		55.55
Essex (15)....	9..	0..	4..	1..	0..	4..	28..	43..		51.11
Yorkshire (2)	10..	1..	3..	2..	3..	1..	21..	45..		46.66
Notts (5).....	7..	1..	3..	1..	1..	1..	12..	30..		40.00
Lancs (8).....	10..	1..	2..	1..	3..	3..	16..	45..		35.55
Derby (13)....	7..	0..	2..	0..	0..	5..	10..	35..		28.57
Worcester (12)	9..	1..	0..	2..	1..	5..	7..	40..		17.50
Somerset (16)	6..	0..	1..	0..	0..	5..	5..	30..		16.66
Gloucester (9)	6..	1..	0..	0..	0..	5..	0..	25..		00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points are a win outright; in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

WEEK-END SPORT.

FRENCHMAN WINS POLYTECHNIC MARATHON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Polytechnic Marathon from Windsor Castle to Stamford Bridge took place today in glorious weather. Forty-three started, all nations being represented.

His Majesty started the race. Djebelia (France) was first in two hours, forty-six minutes, 50 4/5 seconds. Swedes were second and third and Studholme (England) fourth.

LONDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the finals of the London Lawn Tennis Championships at Queen's Club, F. Lowe beat Davson, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss Tullouch, 6-1, 6-2.

Brookes and Wilding beat Davson and Crawley, 6-1, 8-6, 6-4.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Lawn Tennis by eight matches to one.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VARDON WINS BY PERFECT PLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Vardon won the Open Golf Championship with a score of 306. Playing with magnificent steadiness throughout, his long game was perfect.

Taylor was second with 309, Simpson, 310; Mitchell and Williamson, 312; and Wilson, 313, being next in order.

Mr. Jenkins, with 315, was easily the leading amateur, the American Ouimet, with 342, not being in the first fifty. Mr. Hilton retired.

This is the sixth time that Vardon has won the open golf championship. He first won the championship in 1896. His other victories were in 1898, 1899, 1903 and 1911.

1872—Tom Morris, Jun.
1873—Tom Kidd.
1874—Mungo Park.
1875—Willis Park.
1876—R. Martin.
1877—J. Anderson.
1878—J. Anderson.
1879—J. Anderson.
1880—R. Ferguson.
1881—R. Ferguson.
1882—R. Ferguson.
1883—W. Fernie.
1884—R. Martin.
1885—D. Brown.
1886—W. Park.
1888—James Burns.
1889—W. Park, Jun.
1890—John Ball.
1891—H. Kirkaldy.
1892—H. H. Hilton.
1893—Auchterlonie.
1894—J. H. Taylor.
1895—J. H. Taylor.
1896—H. Vardon.
1897—H. H. Hilton.
1898—H. Vardon
1899—H. Vardon.
1900—J. H. Taylor.
1901—Jas. Braid.
1902—A. Herd.
1903—H. Vardon.
1904—J. White.
1905—Jas. Braid.
1906—Jas. Braid.
1907—A. Massy.
1908—Jas. Braid.
1909—J. H. Taylor.
1910—Jas. Braid.
1911—H. Vardon.
1912—E. Ray.
1913—J. H. Taylor.
1914—H. Vardon.

AMERICAN VARSITY BOAT RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON (Conn.), June 19.

Yale beat Harvard in the four-mile University boat race by a foot.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY OVER SCOTLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The committee of the Calcutta Football League are to be heartily congratulated on the huge success that attended their endeavour in making the annual fixture, the England vs. Scotland match, what it proved to be.

The Calcutta ground was in fine condition and was tastefully decorated with flags and festoons. The Band of the Rajputs played at intervals. The attendance was large, about 8,000 people being present. The supervision was entrusted to Staff Sergeant Curley, Calcutta's best referee.

On paper the two teams were evenly balanced and a very interesting game commenced till about five minutes after half time when rain spoiled the sport. Scotland had to play for a short time under a disadvantage, owing to Campbell having retired with an injury to one of his knees. He pluckily rejoined, but was not the man he had been. England won by a goal, but a draw would have been a little steadier, the Scots would have drawn. The two rival goal-keepers discharged their duties very satisfactorily and none can blame Thomson for the goal he allowed Peters to serve, off a pass from Sherman. Hutch, at the other end, saved come nasty shots. The two centre halves played superbly. It was a treat to see them at work. The solitary goal of the evening was scored about three minutes after the restart. After the game the usual ceremonies were carried out.

Score:—
England ... ... 1 goal.
Scotland ... ... nil.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE DIVISION 1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1), BEAT R. G. A. O.

The largest gathering of spectators seen this season assembled to witness the contest between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. G. A. a on Saturday, when, after a keen struggle, the Gymkhana were able to claim a victory by the only goal scored in the match.

It was an encounter which left the result open till time was called, and interest, if not excitement, was sustained from the time the whistle set the ball a rolling to the pipe that called the players off the field. The exchanges were rapid, both goals being in frequent danger, and to the excellent defence of both teams must be ascribed the small score. Peculiar as it may seem, although pressure on both defences was frequent, the goal-keepers had little to do in the actual saving of shots, the only point coming early in the second half, when Paulin got down on his knees to save a "grounder," not over-head, from Osborne-Smith and getting the ball in his hands as it bumped, let it slip through his fingers.

While the R. G. A. had the better of the exchanges, they seldom were dangerous when in front of goal, a fault which must be entirely ascribed to the want of judgment shown by Capt. Perry and Llewlyn, the inside men of the Gunner's attack. Again and again when they should have opened out by sending to their wing men and drawing out the attack, they attempted to place a short pass with the centre, Capt. Roche, who was well-marked, and whose attempts to get through on his own seldom proved anything like a success.

On the other hand, the Gymkhana had a great number of openings, and Osborne-Smith had hard lines in not having another point to his credit. He volleyed a splendid centre from Edwards at close quarters with such dispatch and vigour that Paulin was nonplussed. But the ball hit the crossbar and bounded back into play. While the centre always drove straight for the net, the same cannot be said of Roger and Stoneham, who both found themselves at close quarters with the ball at their feet and only the goalkeeper to beat, but shot wide of the mark. Bell missed scoring from a penalty.

The R. G. A. were, if anything, a slightly superior combination, the half-line making the difference. Roach and Franklyn kicked out well, but were inclined to drive haphazard when pressed. Thompson at centre-half played a great game both in attack and defence, in which he was royally helped by Warren. Spain was rather neglected. The inside men must learn to play more with their partners if they are to give a better account of themselves. Capt. Roche showed dash and good judgement when passing, but he seldom got the opportunity to shoot when within range. Paulin will have to improve greatly if he is to save his team from disaster.

Simmonds, the sturdy little Gymkhana back, played a great game. He worked as hard as a horse, came up a smartly as an India rubber ball from a bump, kick, tackled, and generally was the mainstay of the defence. Of Bell and Begbie it is difficult to speak. There were moments when it looked as though the "swop" was a mistake, while at others they played excellently in their places. Sims gave an exhibition of good half-back play, but Kilby was hardly as convincing. Osborne-Smith showed plenty of dash, as did Edwards, whose centres were, strange as it may seem, most successful when they were taken on the run, and that at express speed. As was to be expected, Grant was a poor substitute for Moir. There were moments of combination when the whole line showed up well.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Bell and Simmonds, backs; Sims, Begbie and Kilby, halves; Edwards, Rogers, Osborne-Smith, Stoneham and Grant, forwards.

R. G. A.:—Paulin, goal; Roach and Franklyn, backs; Warren, Thompson and Gavin, halves; Bakewell, Capt. Perry, Capt. Roche, Llewlyn, Spain, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. A. R. Watson.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana...	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
Sherwood Foresters....	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
G. I. P. Railway	2	0	0	2	1	1	2
Grant Medicals	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
R. G. A., Bombay ...	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Hornets	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Bombay Athletic	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

SECOND DIVISION.

TELEGRAPHS (1), v. CUSTOMS (1).

The idea of playing the Second Division game on the Cooperage at 4-30 was abondened, the encounter between the Telegraph and Customs being played og on the Oval at the usual time, the game resulting in the teams sharing, points, with one goal each to their credit. The Telegraph were the first to score, and the Customs soon equalised, both point coming from a scrimmage, and there being some doubt as to whether the ball had actually passed over the line in both instances.

The Council of the Western India Football Association decided to warn Vardon and Powers who were concerned in the scrap reported in these columns in the Luso-Indian—Customs game.

SECOND DIVISION TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Institute Luso-Indiano.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	1	1	0	2	2	2
Telegraph R. Club ...	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
Rangers	2	0	1	1	1	5	1
Customs Athletic Club.	2	0	1	1	3	1	1
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0

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AND
"Red Seal"
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Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co
293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday Observance in India.

State Banquet at Government House, Poona.

TUESDAY, June 23.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales born, 1894.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

POWELL—On the 18th June, 1914, at the Civil Hospital, Lahore, Clifford V. Powell, eldest son of Charles John and Alice Ruth Powell of Agra, of enteric, aged 18 years.

"Thy will be done."

SOUTHEY—At Eastbourne, Colonel Robert Southey, late Commandant, 130th K. G. O. Baluchis.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	6-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 20.

410. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 21st Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing
Monday 22nd Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Stueents.)
Tuesday 23rd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 24th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 25th Inst—"D" Coy. class Firing.
Friday 26th Inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

411. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpol Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Ogg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 22.

412. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 23rd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 24th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 25th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 26th Inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

413. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

414. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays. The first parade will be on Wednesday 24th Instant.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

June 22.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 27th.-Corpl. H. F. Lodge.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 23rd June (weather permitting). Dress.-Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

(S.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

June 22.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 27th.-Corpl. H. F. Lodge.

There will be a Commanding Officers parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 23rd June, (weather permitting). Dress.-Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m. The first class will be held on Wednesday June 24th, and a circular regarding it is now being sent round to members. Will those desirous of joining kindly send in their names. Lieut. Tranchell, 2nd Q.V.O. Rajputs, has kindly consented to instruct the class in Semaphore Signalling.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Prof. G. C. Bhate will deliver the first of his series of lectures on Kantian and Post-Kantian Philosophy, at 3 p.m., on Friday next, the 26th June, in the University Library.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A memorial meeting in memory of the late Messrs. C. J. Asbury and V. Koshe will be held to-day 5-30 p.m., in the C. M. S. Hall, Procter Road, Bombay. All Indian Christians and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

CONVICT'S DEATH.

Dhondoo Sakharam, a convict undergoing a sentence of two years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment in His Majesty's common prison at Oomercarry, died there of pthisis on Saturday last. At an inquest, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

GOODS WAGGON DERAILED.

The local traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was somewhat dislocated between six and nine o'clock on Saturday evening owing to a goods truck getting derailed while being shunted at Matunga. The main line was blocked and single line was used until it was cleared.

CARPENTER ROBBED.

A carpenter, Ranchhor Vital, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, reports the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,115, which, he says, were stolen on Friday morning by somebody breaking into his room during his absence.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A TANK.

Jeea Ramchandra, aged 35, a servant in the employ of Jumnagir Muktagir, residing at the Banganga, was missed from his master's house on the 14th instant. He was in the habit of bathing in the Tank, and as his clothes were found lying on the steps, a watch was kept. His body floated to the surface on Friday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 27th June 1914 at 7-30 p.m., (S. T.), followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m., (S.T.). A Clinical Meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday the 5th July 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Building at Lamington Road.

PATHARI PRABHU XAVERITES.

The annual social gathering and dinner of the Pathare Prabhu Xaverites took place at the Taj Mahal, Bombay, on Saturday night. Mr. S. D. Mankar, B.A., presided, and there were over 70 present.

The toast of "The College" was given by Mr. R. D. Rane, and responded to by the Rev. Father Degen; Mr. V. V. Rane gave "the ex-students," which was acknowledged by Mr. M. W. Pradhan; and Mr. N. G. Jayakar proposed "The President."

MILL HAND STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

125 men of the Ring Frame Department of the Jubilee Mill have gone on strike owing to an alleged grievance against their jobber, who was not satisfied with their work.

70 men of the Ring Frame department of the Indo-China Mill also struck work, but subsequently returned to duty. Their complaint was that they were not permitted to go out and smoke, as it was alleged against them that their work was not satisfactory.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

To celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, a general gathering of the Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug to-day at 4 p.m., when there will be a hari-kirtan and prayers for the long life and prosperity of His Majesty. The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, has consented to preside.

A meeting of the members of the Youngmen's Mahomedan Association will be held 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, opposite Huzria Street to celebrate H. I. M. the King's Birthday.

A DOCTOR'S DEATH.

It is reported that Dr. S. S. Missir, L.M. and S., of Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, has died in his native place near Fyzabad in Oudh. He was a Justice of the Peace for Bombay, and the Government of the United Provinces had conferred on him the title of Rai Saheb for his services during the famine in that Province some years ago.

Dr. Misser came to Bombay on foot as a youth, and was first employed as a *ramosi*, or watchman, in one of the cloth-markets of the city. While a *ramosi* he studied English, and the shop-keepers' feeling sympathy for him, he was assisted so that he could give up work and join a school. He passed the Matriculation examination from the Elphinstone High School, and then joined the Grant Medical College and passed the L. M. and S. Examination, about 25 years ago. He practised medicine in Bombay until two years ago when he retired.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, two attacks and 1 death from plague and one death from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 73 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 74 and on that of 1912, 151. The two plague attacks mentioned above were reported from Sion and Umarkhadi respectively. There were no cases of smallpox in the above period. On Friday last the total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers was 1,205, out of which 22 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward sent one of these latter, B Ward seven, C Ward eleven, D, Ward nil, E Ward 3 and F and G Ward nil.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Excise Inspector Variawa charged one Mohamed Hudabux with being in illicit possession of 64 grains of cocaine.

The Inspector, acting on certain information, arrested the accused on Erskine Road and on search 32 packets of cocaine were found, tied round his waist under his dhoti.

The accused stated that his master had given it to him to be carried home.

The accused was convicted but sentence was deferred for an enquiry with the accused's antecedents.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an old offender. Ismail Sardar with eight previous convictions was charged with the theft of Rs. 9 in cash.

The prosecution story was that Vittoo Madheo, the complainant, was carrying a box at Islampur, when the accused bumped against him and picked the purse from his pocket. The complainant chased the accused, who threw away the purse before he was captured and then pointed it out to the complainant.

The accused denied the charge, stating that he was pursuing the thief, but when he saw the purse lying on the ground, he stopped and pointed it out when the accused came up.

The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to report himself to the police for two years after his release.

A THEFT CASE.

Inspector Newby, on Saturday, charged one Essoofally Gulamhussein, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft. Mr. P. M. Mehta defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that a sepoy of the Imperial Tobacco Company was given Rs. 19 to make certain payments. The money was left on the table while the sepoy went out of the room to attend to some business and on his return the money was missed. A complaint was made to the police. As suspicion fell on the accused who was putting up window panes in the rooms, his person was searched. The missing money was found concealed in one of his shoes.

The pleader for the accused pleaded for leniency as it was the accused's first offence, and as since his wife's death, the accused had been acting strangely.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

GAMBLING IN COTTON FUTURES.

Inspector Smith, on Saturday morning, charged Harkissondas Parmeseridas and eight others before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, Girgaum, with gambling in cotton futures and obstructing the traffic on the Mombadevi Road on Thursday evening.

The first and second accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, and the others Rs. 40 each, except the last accused who was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

SCHOOL BOY ACQUITTED.

CONDUCT OF RAILWAY POLICE CRITICISED.

Mohsin Futtehally the school boy who, as previously reported, was arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway on a charge of having mischievously removing a brass fitting from a railway carriage, was on Saturday last placed before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad at the Mazagon Police Court.

The magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the police, and in discharging the accused criticised their conduct.

PATHETIC SCENE AT THANA.

SON'S EVIDENCE AGAINST HIS MOTHER.

Hali Krishnabai, a middle aged woman of the Agri caste, was on Friday last put up for trial before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury with Mr. Luis Almeida as foreman.

The charges were under Secs. 302 (murder) and 318 (concealing birth.)

The accused was a resident of Kalyan, whose husband died about five years ago, leaving her the mother of three children, a boy of twelve, who was the principal witness in the case.

On the 22nd March last the accused gave birth to an illegitimate male child, which she was alleged to have buried in a corner of her house after killing it. The remains of the child were exhumed and submitted for *post mortem* examination to Dr. Filinto, the assistant surgeon of Kalyan. The body was then in an advanced stage of decomposition, the probable cause of death, in the doctors opinion, being suffocation; but whether accidental or international he could not definitely say. The accused admitted that the child was born alive, but her defence was that it soon died, and to avoid disgrace she buried it in a corner of her house.

The accused's second son said he saw the child alive and crying. He saw it in a basked. His mother told him to dig a pit in a corner of the house, and then told him to go out, when he returned an hour later the child was not there.

The foreman asked the witness if he asked his mother what had become of the child, and he replied that his mother showed him the place where it was buried.

As the boy was giving incriminating evidence against his mother, she became considerably excited, and with tears in her eyes appealed to the Judge to consider if it could be possible that a son would bear testimony against his own mothers' "You are my *mai bap*", she continued, addressing the judge. "What has been done to my son God knows. It is better that I am hanged straight off than continue to suffer as I have done for the last three or four months." The boy also began to cry.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty on the first count, but guilty on the second.

The judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment the maximum penalty.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE SEA-SIDE MURDER MYSTERY.

At the morgue, yesterday, the acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey concluded his enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Hindu woman, name unknown. The deceased was found lying near the foreshore behind Mr. Narsey Khatao's bungalow at Nepean Sea Road on the morning of the 15th instant with her throat cut right across.

The medical evidence showed that the throat must have been cut by some other person.

The body was kept in the refrigerator for five days, but as no one came forward to identify it, the Coroner yesterday ordered its disposal, after the jury had returned a verdict that death was caused by some person or persons unknown to the jurors.

A BORAH'S DEATH.

At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Currimbhoy Abdullally (45), a Borah dealer in hardware.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from asthama for several years past and was addicted to drink and cocaine. Some days ago he went to a house of ill-fame and there took cocaine in drink. Some minutes later, he fell dead.

Capt. Jones, Acting Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem, said that death was due to some form of poisoning (alcoholic or cocaine, or a combination of both) acting on a man already in a weak state of health from heart-disease.

The jury returned a veridict that death was due to poison voluntarily administered.

LABOURER KILLED BY A FALL.

Hari Aba, a labourer, aged thirty years, was climbing with a rope at a ginning factory at Murdad, a place near Malad, on Saturday afternoon, when he lost his hold and fell from a height of about twenty feet on to an iron girder below. He complained of pain in the back and was being brought down to hospital in Bombay in a local train, when he died on the way near Matunga station.

His body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

MAIL STEAMER LATE.

The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer China did not sail until about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, owing to the late arrival of the Calcutta and Burma Mails.

NEW WORSHIP FOR EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

H. M. S. Fox, which is now in the Persian Gulf, will proceed Home in two or three months' time, on being relieved by H. M. S. Falmouth. The Falmouth is a sister ship of the Dartmouth, her dimensions being 453 feet long, 48.5 feet broad, and 15.5 feet in depth. Her total displacement is 5,250 tons, her indicated horse power 26,311, and on her trials she attained a speed of 26 knots. Her armament consists of eight 6-in. guns in shields, four 3-pounders, two maxims and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

The armed launch Harold, which was hired from the Karachi Port Trust in 1910, is shortly to be paid off. She has done good work in the Gulf, where she made several important captures in connection with the suppression of gun-running on the Mekran Coast.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge is due in Bombay on Wednesday from Karachi, where she disembarked the 124th Baluchis from Hongkong.

NEWLY BORN CHILD ABANDONED.

FOUND DEAD ON A ROAD.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, touching the death of a newly-born male child, which was found wrapped in a piece of cloth by the roadside on Sandhurst Road on Friday.

The evidence showed that a Hindu widow named Radhabai, residing off Sandhurst Road, saw the baby crying, and informed the Police, who removed the child to Bai Motlabai Hospital, where it was attended to but it died on Friday night.

Dr. F. H. Netscher, House Surgeon, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to exposure in a weakened state owing to loss of blood.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to exposure while in a weak state owing to loss of blood, but by whom the child was exposed the jurors were unable to say.

SHOLAPUR FAMINE FUND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to say that, in response to my appeal, the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia have placed at my disposal the sum of Rs. 3,000 in aid of the Sholapur Famine Fund. I embrace this opportunity to offer publicly the thanks of my Committee for the prompt and beneficial help they have given on this account.—Yours, etc.

NAROTTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS.

Shanti Bhavan, Pedder Road, June 20.

LOST.

ON THE 18TH INSTANT, between Medows Street and Cuffe Parade, a GOLD CIGARETTE CASE with monogram "U. S."—Anyone bringing the same to the Office of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

LARGE HOUSES AT THE GAIETY.

The audience at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday and yesterday were big and enthusiastic, despite the weather—or perhaps it would be more correct to say because of the weather. At the end of a day like yesterday, for instance, one feels the need of a bright and gay entertainment to chase away the depression which the dull greyness of the skies all day long has induced. And this week's bill at the Gaiety is just the kind that is required.

One would have to be very deep down in the dumps, indeed if the Five Merry Youngsters failed to make him laugh, not spasmodically but heartily and continually all the time they are on the stage. Their humour is genuinely and cleanly funny, and their character studies of the German, the Italian, the Jew, the Coon and mamma's only boy are masterpieces in their way. Their patter and business generally kept the audience last night in one continuous guffaw, while their dancing, which was new, original and vigorous and gone through at a speed which almost made one gasp, simply commanded applause.

Miss Josephine Davis has already firmly established herself as a favourite. She sings one or two songs which have been "sung to death" during the last twelve months, but does so in a new and original style which makes them very acceptable, while her own songs "My Harem", "My Flat" and others are gems of quiet humour. And her dresses are all that her advertising agent has said of them.

The Romanos, in their very excellent human statue turn, and a series of very fine pictures complete the programme.

CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

DAMAGE TWO THOUSAND RUPEES.

At the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday Mr. Justice Imam disposed of the suit brought by Arthur Granger Duke for a dissolution of marriage from his wife Alice Louisa Duke on the ground of her misconduct with Staunton Pearson Thomas, says the "Indian Daily News."

Mr. S. K. Chakravarti, instructed by Babu P. C. Dutt, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent and the co-respondent did not appear nor were they represented.

Mr. Chakravarti said that the petitioner and the respondent were married at St. Paul's Mission Church, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, on the 10th February 1897. In August, 1911, the wife left the house with Thomas and stayed with him. Thomas and Mrs. Duke then went away to Bombay and the petitioner lost all traces of them until June 1913, when he found they had returned to Calcutta and were staying with Mrs. Duke's mother. Subsequently Thomas assaulted Duke and was fined Rs. 200 or in default three months rigorous imprisonment. There were eight children of the marriage, three of whom were alive and were in the custody of the petitioner. Recently Mrs. Thomas, the wife of the co-respondent in the case, obtained a decree "nisi" for dissolution of marriage from her husband on the ground of his misconduct with Mrs. Duke.

Mr. Justice Imam; It is a bit of a mix up (laughter).

The petitioner and one witness was then examined and bore out the facts stated by Counsel.

Mr. Justice Imam (to the petitioner): What are you?—I am a supervisor of the Fairlie Warehouse, Port Commissioners.

What is your salary?—Rs. 100 a month.

Mr. Chakravarti: Does your Lordship want further evidence?—I have more witnesses.

Mr. Justice Imam: No. Do you claim damages?

Mr. Chakravarti: Yes Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Justice Imam: Do you press for damages?

Mr. Chakravarti: Yes.

Mr. Justice Imam: Rs. 2,000 is cheap for breaking up a man's home.

His Lordship granted a decree "nisi" for dissolution of marriage and awarded the petitioner Rs. 2,000 as damages with costs on scale No. 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, recently wrote to the Local Government asking sanction for permission to issue special licences to professional chauffeurs which would show the chauffeur's name and address, the name of employer, remarks by the employer as to the chauffeur's capabilities, and would also have a column for the number of times he had been warned for reckless driving. A reply has just been received from the Local Government refusing to grant sanction to the scheme. It is understood that the Burma Motor Association are approaching the Local Government to them to reconsider their decision.

LEVEE AT POONA.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon held his second Levee at the Council Hall on Saturday, as Governor of Bombay and representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The function was attended with all the dignity of State, and its brilliancy had little or nothing to rival it apart from Poona where the soldiers and subjects of His Majesty were seen at their best. Some time before His Excellency arrived at the Council, about four hundred distinguished people of four nationalities were waiting for presentation, and Capt. Goldie, Military Secretary with Capt. Dudley, A.D.C., also arrived in advance of the Governor. His Excellency left Government House in a motor, and drove in State with full Bodyguard Escort, under the command of Capt. Coaker, from the bridge over the railway just beyond the Sangam Bridge, with Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Capt. Egerton, A.D.C. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon with the Hon'ble Miss Egerton and Capt. Jackson, A.D.C., came direct to the Council Hall after His Excellency left the motor. Immediately on arrival at the Council Hall, His Excellency proceeded to inspect the Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the Cameron Highlanders with Band and Colours under the command of Capt. Crichton and Lieut. Douglas and Lieut. Davidson. A procession was formed for this purpose, and it included General Fry, officiating in command of the VIth (Poona) Division, General Aitken commanding the Poona Brigade, Major Davie, D. A. A. G., Capt. Caruthers, Brigade Major, and other officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staffs, together with Capt. Egerton, A.D.C., and Capt. Lucas, R.A.M.C. While the inspection was taking place, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from a distance, and all other honours due to His Excellency were paid. His Excellency next proceeded from the main entrance to the Levee Hall, preceded by the Staff in this order:—

Subr.-Major Sher Khan.

Capt. Dudley.	Capt. Jackson.
Nawab of Savanur.	Raja of Baria.
Capt. Egerton.	Capt. Lucas.
Capt. Goldie.	Mr. Watson.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Staff halted when the leading couple reached the Dais, turned inwards and bowed as His Excellency passed through their ranks to the Dais. After His Excellency had taken up his position on the Dais, the Staff arranged themselves as follows:—Mr. Watson, Capt. Goldie, Capt. Jackson and the Raja of Baria on the left of His Excellency.

Capt. Egerton opposite His Excellency.

Capt. Dudley at the end of the Council Hall.

Capt. Coaker and the Nawab of Savanur outside the Levee Hall.

Capt. Lucas on His Excellency's right.

Gentlemen with Private Entree were presented first. The Bishop of Bombay, members of Council, First and Second Class Chiefs, the majority of whom were from Kathiawar, Generals Fry, Aitken and Smith, Surgeon-General Lyons, the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, Mr. Quin, I.C.S., Mr. Maconachie, I.C.S., stood on His Excellency's left after being presented, the remainder having returned to the position behind the red cord. Then followed the Public Entree, Capt. Goldie, Military Secretary, having alone made the presentations of both Europeans and Indians. The riot of colour as the officers, in brilliant uniforms filed past His Excellency was bewildering. The officers of the Cameron Highlanders, and of the 20th Deccan Infantry (Duke of Connaught's Own) in a very unique uniform of buff, captured the hearts of hundreds of pretty ladies in the gallery where Her Excellency Lady Willingdon crowned the glory of a beautiful scene.

At the end of the Public Entree which continued for nearly an hour, recipients of honour, titles and sanads, etc., were presented by Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., Secretary to Government Political Department, complete list of whom has already been published. After these presentations, His Excellency left the Council Hall under similar honours to what he received on arrival. Her Excellency, the Hon'ble Miss Egerton and Capt. Jackson, A.D.C., followed immediately in a motor.

The domiciled community of Madras is about to start a Co-operative Society for the benefit of its members, under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Ltd. On the Directorate are the Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, the President of the Association, and other influential members of the community.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 22, 1914.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA.

Neither "The Times" nor Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who has entered the fray, has been able to give anything like an effective answer to Mrs. Besant's remarkable letter on Indian political problems which was reproduced in this paper on Monday last. Those who have read Mrs. Besant's contribution will agree with the view expressed by our London correspondent in his letter, published on Saturday, that, though not always secure on points of detail, there can be question as to the accuracy of her description of the main features of Indian politics. With regard to the emigration question "The Times," in a leading article, makes a somewhat half-hearted attempt to combat Mrs. Besant's declaration that Indians cannot be expected to recognise the Empire if they are deliberately barred access, chiefly by reason of their colour, to those territories which, along with India, constitute what is known as the British Empire. "The Times" characteristically evades the issue by stating that Indian emigration to the Colonies is unnecessary, as "no region in Asia has at present more population than it can comfortably support." "The Times" attributes the episodes, which are now attracting attention in every part of the world to the "get-rich-quick" craze which, it says, is becoming prevalent among certain classes of the Indian labouring population, especially among the Sikhs, whose "desperate acquisitiveness" is the "true explanation" of the Komagata Maru's adventures at Vancouver. It suggests,—very kindly, of course,—that the Indian labourer should stay at home, where, if he has not so much to get, he would be far happier among his own people than among strangers who have a natural antipathy to his "desperate acquisitiveness." Thus "The Times" begs the issue raised by Mrs. Besant that the question of emigration is only part of the much larger problem of the position of Indians in the Empire as equals or as inferiors. It proceeds to dispute Mrs. Besant's observations on official domination in the Provincial Councils, on social relations between Englishmen and Indians, the restrictions on the Indian press, and so on, in the singularly narrow and unconvincing manner which most people have long associated with "The Times" in its comments on Indian affairs. The old arguments are again brought forward with painful regularity: India enjoys a degree of peace and prosperity unknown to her in the past; she has received a substantial enlargement of her share of the government and the process cannot be quickened "without risk of a set-back" (what "The Times" writer means by this expression is pronouncedly hazy); and so forth. Finally, however, the journal, in an apparently unguarded moment, exposes the weakness of its position by stating that "we agree with Mrs. Besant that the British control should be carefully exercised, and not unduly obtruded." This unlucky admission, the writer should have remembered, completely supports Mrs. Besant's demands on behalf of the people of India.

While "The Times's" reply to Mrs. Besant is weak and timid, that of Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who contributes a lengthy letter to that paper, is positively inept. Miss Sorabji is a highly educated woman holding a responsible position under the Bengal Government, but while she is, we believe, a *persona grata* in European society in Calcutta, we fear she is not very much known in Indian society, although her official duties bring her into frequent contact with the *purdanashin* wards to whom she has been appointed legal adviser. A member of a well-known Parsi Christian family, and educated in Somerville, Oxford, her birth, training and environment have been almost wholly divorced from Indian associations and her political views naturally reflect the tone of the class in which her official and social life is spent. We have ventured to allude to these personal details because one cannot help noting in Miss Sorabji's attack on Mrs. Besant an interesting psychological phenomenon. It is nothing less than the conflict between two widely divergent schools of thought. Mrs. Besant has, in all the years of her strenuous life, been a fighter in great but unconventional causes. Her mind is singularly detached from social and political tradition or prejudice, and she has all the courage and impetuosity of the ardent reformer. Miss Sorabji, on the other hand, is conventional and cautious to a degree that precludes any impatient striving after, or working for, the betterment of humanity. As Oliver Wendell Holmes pointed out in one of his famous breakfast-table talks, when two people argue, they must first make sure of what they are arguing about. Miss Sorabji, it is to be feared, is not sure. She maintains that political liberty has moved with quicker strides in India than "in any Empire." Does she refer to dead or living Empires? What about the self-governing Dominions? But, of course, all depends on Miss Sorabji's definition of "political liberty." Her conception of liberty can, however, hardly be accepted as a broad and noble one if she is not attracted by Mrs. Besant's advocacy of India's rights and hopes. "Is intimidation worthy of the advocates of 'liberty'?" asks Miss Sorabji. There is not a line in Mrs. Besant's letter to "The Times" which encourages or shows any sympathy with intimidation, it need hardly be mentioned. All that Mrs. Besant said was that

> The growing sense of self-respect, of patriotism, and of public spirit, fostered by English education and by contact with Englishmen, will no longer accept benevolent patronage with gratitude; Indians demand to be treated as equals, and not as a "subject race"; they refuse to regard colour as a disqualification for any office in a coloured nation, and demand that Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858,—India's Magna Charta, as they fondly call it—shall no longer remain a dead letter.

There is not the faintest suggestion of intimidation in this, and only prejudice could have prompted Miss Sorabji's question. Miss Sorabji further accuses Mrs. Besant of claiming "special privilege" for the Indian people. This would be amusing were not the circumstances so unutterably sad. A people, as a whole unduly gentle and docile, newly awakened to a consciousness of political existence, claims certain facilities without which self-expression and development are impossible, and people like Miss Sorabji, who belong to the happy few who find this world the best of all possible worlds, airily forbids the facilities asked for as "special privileges!" Miss Sorabji goes on to say that the Rishis would not have sanctioned Mrs Besant's political programme. The obvious retort is, would the founder of Christianity have sanctioned the policy of the self-governing Dominions towards Asiatic immigration, or have approved of Miss Sorabji and "The Times" in their attitude towards Indian aspirations? Miss Sorabji should not attempt to lay down modern political principles deduced from Scripture or religion,—a procedure the danger of which sensible people nowadays carefully avoid. What Mrs. Besant actually claims is equality. Can Miss Sorabji maintain that India has obtained a true measure of equality in the administration, in the public services, and in the Empire? She urges Indians to nurse "the growing-pains of the transitional period of our history in silence and obscurity." We trust no one,—not even those who have drugged themselves "with fragments of Eastern philosophy culled from American books,"—will be foolish enough to take this suicidal advice.

Notes of the Day.

The Honours List.

The occasion of the King's Birthday has not been marked in India this year by so prolific a distribution of honours as has been customary during the past few years. The Bombay list is comparatively meagre but having regard to the profusion of titles that have been showered on this Presidency during the past few years, not many people will regard this as a matter of great regret. The Knighthood that has been conferred on Mr. F. L. Sprott, the Chairman of the Port Trust, is an expected and deserved recognition of the great work which that body has just brought to a conclusion. Mr. Percy Messent, the Chief Engineer to the Trust, has been given the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire in connection with the same event, and is equally deserving of congratulation. The Bombay High Court is honoured in the person of Mr. Justice Batchelor, the senior Civilian Judge, who is made a Knight. There is only one honour among the higher orders for public services rendered outside official circles, and this goes to the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass Mehta, a gentleman who has been beneficially active in public life in Bombay for many years, and presided over the recent Industrial Congress at Karachi. Generally speaking the Honours List calls for no special comment, but perhaps the Rai Bahadurs, Khan Sahebs, etc., seem to have been distributed with a little more discrimination than usual.

"Dunghill."

The mystery of the epithet "dunghill," which, according to a Reuter's telegram, the Opposition in the Commons hurled at Mr. Lloyd George the other day, is explained by a reference to Mr. George's speech at Criccieth on June 3rd, the text of which is to hand by the last mail. In that speech, which appeared in our Saturday's issue, the Chancellor remarked that

> Whilst the British aristocracy and their friends, were crowing jubilantly over mutinies in the rebellions in Ulster, and by-elections in England, the very dunghill on which they were perched was being undermined by the flood.

It will be seen, therefore, that in using the expression the members of the Opposition were merely throwing back Mr. Lloyd George's expression at himself. In any case we are unable to share the feelings of horror which the use of the expression has inspired in a Unionist contemporary. The reference to an opponent "crowing like a cock on a dunghill," as a piece of rhetorical metaphor is as old as the hills in political controversy, and has been used by many perfectly respectable and even distinguished orators, long before Mr. George appropriated it. His originality lies only in the application of it.

The Government and the Country.

In the same speech at Criccieth the Chancellor of the Exchequer put the case against an early dissolution very strongly. Our London correspondent, as our readers will remember, says that there is a strong difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the matter, Sir Edward Grey being at the head of a section who believe that an early dissolution would be advisable. Mr. Lloyd George, however, at any rate, spoke as though the matter were settled and the Government determined to reap the full fruits of the Parliament Act before going to the country, and he used the name of the Prime Minister in this connection in a way that could only mean that Mr. Asquith himself is not in favour of a dissolution. Mr. Lloyd George described it as a cowardly course and asserted that "the Prime Minister was not made of that kind of stuff." As a matter of tactics only, apart from higher considerations, the Government would certainly be ill-advised to dissolve before the three measures,—Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Plural Voting,—have become law by the operation of the Parliament Act. Mr. Lloyd George is quite right in his contention that the by-elections do not tell in any way heavily against the Government. Ipswich is the only result that shows an actual plurality of votes against them, and it is generally agreed that the Insurance Act and the North-East Derbyshire split strongly affected the voting at that election. If one wants an example of by-elections showing that a Government is losing ground, he should refer to the history of the last two years of Mr. Balfour's administration, the expiring days of Lord Salisbury's 1886-92 administration, the end of Lord Rosebery's Government, and the by-elections in 1908, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government was losing ground heavily.

The Komagata Maru.

In a telegram to-day Reuter says that the Indians on beoard the Komagata Maru are "controlling the situation," inasmuch as they refuse to allow the ship to sail to the East without having had an opportunity of bringing their case before the law courts. They are, of course, perfectly entitled to adopt this attitude, as Sirdar Gurdit Singh chartered the Komagata for a period of six months at a cost of £13,200, and under the charter party the Captain is bound to carry out his instructions. Moreover, the Canadian Government, although it would like to see the last of the troublesome vessel, can hardly compel her to leave its waters after professing its anxiety to abide by the strict letter of the law. It is to be hoped, further, that the request of the Captain, just reported, for a police force of a hundred Japanese marines for the return voyage will not be complied with, for such a provocative precautionary measure is more likely to make trouble than to end it.

The Author of "Charley's Aunt."

Few dramatists have won success so easily as Mr. Brandon Thomas whose death is announced. Mr. Thomas, who was born in 1856, was for many years an actor of some distinction on the London stage, before he wrote "Charley's Aunt" with Mr. Penley, and had appeared with John Hare, the Kendalls, Mr. Edward Terry and other famous managers, but his fortunes were probably as precarious as those of most actors who are not their own managers, however talented they may be. In 1892, however, with Mr. Penley's help he adapted a German farcical comedy, introduced in it a number of traditional gags, tricks and situations, culled from a variety of other farces and plays, and the result was "Charley's Aunt", a piece that has been played more times than any other in the world,—it ran for four years in London,—and is, to use the phraseology of its own advertisements, "still running." Its authors made a fortune and none, perhaps, were more astonished by this result than themselves. No play has ever made so much money, and no play, perhaps, ever depended less on good writing. Mr. Brandon Thomas had written other pieces, and was also a writer of coon songs. But he was never a writer of any distinction, though as an actor he was both talented and distinguished.

Rural Courts.

In his able article in "The Commonweal" on "Judicial Reform in India," to which a Madras telegram referred the other day, Sir S. Subramania Iyer urges the establishment of rural courts to deal with the bulk of small claims that under existing conditions are a source of ruinous expense to rural communities. Sir Subramania suggests that these courts should be presided over, not by salaried officials but by three residents of the locality who would hold office for two years or so and be paid by fees for each sitting. The courts should sit for about a week every month, the proceedings to be entirely in the vernacular. No stamp duty is to be charged and the jurisdiction of the courts should extend to all claims under Rs. 100. In order to create a body of men possessing the knowledge required for the proposed tribunals the distinguished ex-Judge of the Madras High Court suggests an examination every three years to be conducted solely in the vernaculars. The scheme, of course, requires very minute examination, but it appears to be of quite a practicable nature. That rural courts would fill a long-felt want is, however, unquestionable.

A Questionable Practice.

The "Bengalee" draws attention to what appears to be a strange and unwarrantable practice that obtains in the police courts of Calcutta, that of giving warning through the police to people on the unsupported petition or application of anybody who chooses to rush into court and make a number of allegations against his neighbours or others. So far as we are aware, such a practice does not happily prevail in Bombay, nor is it warranted by any law, or any provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, nor, we are assured by the "Bengalee," by anything in the Calcutta Police Act. But, we are told, such a questionable practice has been commonly indulged in for several years past by the Presidency magistrates of Calcutta. No opportunity is given to the parties so warned to explain or defend their position. How annoying such a practice is may be well seen from a recent case cited by our contemporary.

A Miss Alice Vincent applied for a warning being given to Mr. S. K. Roy whose tenant she was. Mr. S. K. Roy is a Professor in the Scottish Churches College, a man who has a position in society, being a member of the Diocesan Council of the Metropolitan of Calcutta and of the Board of Directors of the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. Miss Vincent and Mr. Roy were having trouble with regard to the signing of the lease, the payment of rent and repairs to the drain. Miss Vincent goes into Court and makes a number of allegations which the magistrate subsequently declares that he does not believe, against Mr. Roy. But the mischief is done all the same. The police come into Mr. S. K. Roy's house, and warn him and the papers report the whole thing so that the reputation of Mr. Roy is injured.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

TWO BOMBAY KNIGHTS

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

MR. F. L. SPROTT.

MR. L. SAMALDAS AND MR. MESSENT C.I.E.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The following Birthday Honours' Gazette has been published:—

K. C. B.

Generals E. deBrath and M. H. S. Grover.

C. B.

Lieutenant-Col. Edwards, I.M.S., Colonels C. H. A. Price, H. Hudson, G. W. Palin and W. G. Palker, all Indian Artillery, and Colonel C. C. Manifold, I.M.S.

K. C. S. I.

Mr. M. W. Fenton, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Sir Harold Stuart, Governor's Council, Madras.

Colonel Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General.

K. C. I. E.

Mr. Brian Egerton, Comptroller-General of Paighas, Hyderabad.

The Maharajah of Dinapur.

Mr. S. G. Sale, barrister-at-law, India Office.

C. S. I.

The Hon. Sirdar Daljit Singh, Jullunder.

Lieutenant-Col. Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, Sirmur.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maude, I.C.S.

Mr. B. S. Carey, I.C.S., Burma.

Mr. H. A. Crump, Financial Commissioner, C. P.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation.

Mr. W. J. Reid, Chief Secretary, Assam.

Mr. Kanthirajurs, Mysore.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Political Department.

Mr. W. C. Wood, Public Works, United Provinces.

Mr. J. C. Godley, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

C. I. E.

Lieutenant-Col. W. Moleworth, I.M.S., Madras.

Mr. P. C. Messent, Port Trust, Bombay.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, Bombay.

Mr. L. Birley, Collector of Dacca.

The Hon. Mr. Mohendra Nath Roy, Howrah.

Mr. E. F. Lyall, Collector of Muzaffarpore.

Lieutenant-Col. G. J. H. Bell, I.M.S., Jails, Burmah.

Mr. F. C. Lowis, P. W. D., Burmah.

Mr. Lewis French, I.M.S., Kapurthala.

Colonel S. M. Renny, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories.

Captain W. H. Jeffry, 73rd Karnatics.

Mr. M. R. Meredith, Postal and Telegraph Department.

Mr. A. Howard, Pusa Institute.

Major E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S.

Mr. H. A. Close, Indian Police.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Public Works, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Mr. S. S. Slowcock, I.C.S., Central Provinces.

Lieutenant-Col. F. Lloyd, Assam Valley Light Horse.

Major A. E. Jacob, Political Agent, Zhob.

Nawab Khair Bux Khan, Baluchistan.

Mr. Thomas Summer, Bombay Public Works, retired.

Mr. H. J. W. Fry, D.G., of Stores, Indian Office.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. Justice Miller, of the Madras High Court.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, Port Trust, Bombay.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, High Court, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Rogers, I.M.S., Calcutta.

KAISER-I-HIND (GOLD MEDAL).

Mr. Arthur Davies, Law College, Madras.

Mr. Tribhuvan Das Narotam Das Malvi, Surat.

Mr. A. M. Young, Salt Department.

Rai Hira Singh, Sangi State, Simla.

Major C. E. Southon, I.M.S., Punjab.

The Rev. Mattier Gonzaga, Calcutta.

Dewan Puttana Chatty, Mysore.

Honorary Captain Howan, I.M.S., M.D.

Mr. W. Coldstream, Indian Civil Service, retired.

The Rev. E. Gullford is awarded a bar to be worn with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

KAISER-I-HIND (SECOND CLASS).

The Rev. G. N. Thomsen Guntor.

Bai Z. Bhagwandas, Bombay.

The Rev. F. V. Allen, Madura.

Balu Jogendra Nath Mukharji, Bengal Police.

Miss E. Tudrall, Ahmedabad.

Honorary Captain Hanwant Singh, Rhotak.

Miss L. Brock, Bengal.

Mang Shwe Tha, Akyab.

The Rev. C. S. Nead, Faridpur.

Captain C. R. Macdonald, Bihar.

Mr. J. T. Best, Rangoon.

Mr. P. A. Churchward, Rangoon.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Deane, Secunderabad.

Dr. J. Hutchinson, Chamba.

Mr. T. C. Flashman, Rawalpindi.

Mrs. D. Webb, Wari, Chagai.

Mr. F. C. Walker, Delhi.

Miss J. Grant, Seoni.

Mr. S. G. Thomas, St. John's College, Agra.

The Rev. A. Campbell, Sonthal Mission, has received a bar to be worn with the medal.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Mr. William Houston Treasure, lately Assistant Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Edward Holyroyd Gadsden, Superintendent Central Jail, Madras.

Mr. M. R. Manmatha Nath Ghosh, M.A., B.L., Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal.

Mr. James Guyer Harris, Provincial Civil Service, Superintendent of the office of the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, Burma.

Rai Bahadur Tilok Chand, Provincial Civil Service, extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mr. Frank Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, United Provinces (on leave).

Shunker Madho Chitnavis, B.A., Statutory Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, Central Provinces and Berar.

Mr. Arthur Henry Wilson, Superintendent of the office of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Gilbert Franklyn Winn, Registrar in the Home Department of the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Junagadh State, Bombay Presidency.

TO BE HONORARY K. C. S. I.

Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan of Mohammerah.

Shaikh Sir Mubarak bin Subah, Ruler of Kuwait.

TO BE HONORAY C. S. I.

Shaikh Esa bin Ali Al Khalift, of Bahrain.

TO BE HONORARY C. I. E.

Haji Mohaammad Ali, Rais, Ut Tujjar of Moharmerrah.

INDIAN HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

MAHARAJAH BAHADUR.

Babu Keshava Prasad Singh, Zamindar of Dumraon, Bihar and Orissa.

Maharaj Kumar Cum Mahadevasram Prasad Sehi, Zamindar of Hatwa, Bihar and Orissa.

RAJA BAHADUR.

Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri, United Provinces.

Raja: as personal distinction upon the Hon. Babu Kritanand Singh of Banaili, Bihar and Orissa; and Chowna Gohain Khamti, Khamti Chief of North Eastern Frontier, Province of Assam.

Rani: as personal distinction upon Musammat Dhandie Bibi, widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur of Jaunpur, United Provinces.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYA.

Brahmasri Harihar Sastrigal, Head Pandit of Sanskrit Patasala, Chidambaran, South Arcot, Madras.

Pandit Lakhsman Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.

Maulvi Abul Khair Abdul Wahhab, Subordinate Educational Service, Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Husain, of Jarcha, Bulandshahr District, United Provinces.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

Pasupuleti Parankusam Naidi, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Additional Member, Legislative Council, Bombay.

Seth Ram Gopal of Secunderabad.

Mr. C. S. Aiyar, Inspector General of Police, Mysore State.

Mr. C. Srinivasiengar, retired Councillor, Mysore State.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Belbong Ram, Inspector Armed Police, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

Sardar Narain Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwala, Punjab.

Sirdar Jowahir Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Mustafabad.

KHAN BAHADUR.

B. K. Anklesaria, temporary Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Maulvi Mohammad Ismail, Public Prosecutor and Vice Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh, Bengal; Mohammad Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpur, United Provinces; Munshi Abdul Ghani, Zamindar of Kukra, Kheri District, United Provinces; Hashmat Ali Khan, Jail Factory Auditor, United Provinces; Muhammad Matin-uz-Zaman, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Shaikh Fazl Karim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Mahtab Shah Gilani, Professor Veterinary College, Lahore; Maulvi-Khwaja Muhammad Nur, Pleader, Gaya, and member of the Legislative Council, Behar; Maulvi Muhiud-Din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate, Behar; Mr. Ali Ahmad, Officiating Additional District Judge, Shahabad, Behar; Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Afzal, Assistant Surgeon, Temple Medical School, Bankipore, Behar; Mahommed Afzal, Khan, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police; Mir Mian Khan, Kurd Chief, Bolan Baluchistan; Mir Shakar Khan Kardar in Kharan, Baluchistan; Saadulla Khan, Subadar Major, Swat Levies, North Western Frontier. Ghulam Murtaza Khan, First Assistant to Political Officer in charge of ex-Amir; Abdul Rahaman, Civil Assistant Surgeon and Vice-Consul, Jeddah; and Nanabhai Kuverji Modi, Assistant Surgeon, B. B. C. I. Railway.

RAI BAHADUR.

Madireddi Paupa Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency; Jesdasan Solomon Gnaniyar Nadar Avargal, Subordinate Judge in the Madras Presidency; Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Babu Tarak Chandra Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Munshiganj, Dacca, Bengal; Babu Monmohan Chakravarti Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Bengal, Babu Nagendra Nath Dhur, Subordinate Judge, Nadia, Bengal; Babu Nath Sanyal, Civil Surgeon, Pabna, Bengal; Rai Sahib Dr. Purnananda Chatterji, Previncial Educational Service, Bengal; Babu Nimai Chandra Dastidar, Chittagong, Bengal; Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, Provincial Educational Service, Bengal; Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for Oudh, United Provinces; Pundit Durga Dat Joshi, District and Sessions Judge, Aamzamgarh, United Provinces; Munshi Sarju Prasad, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Munsif, Gorakhpur, United Provinces; Pundit Beni Dube, Chairman, Municipal Board, Unao, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Sheo Sahib Pathak, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Etawah, United Provinces. Pandit Gokal Das, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa, Babu Rabati Kanta Nag, late Sub-Judge, Patna, Bihar and Orissa, Babu Priyabrata Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Pachgachia, Bhagalpur District, Bihar and Orissa, Babu Vishvanath Singh, Seoni, Central Provinces, Babu Abhaya Sankar Guha, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Province of Assam, Mr. Saraimal Bapna, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, Central India, Rai Sahab Pandit Shib Ditta, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kotah State, in Rajputana, Rai Sahib Mallik Takht Ram, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Northwest Frontier Provinces; and Rai Sahib Abinash Chunder Koar, Superintendent in the Home Department of the Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

Tirupatur Narasinga Rao Avargal, Non-officitl-visitor Salem Jail, Madras Presidency, Mantapudi Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Schools, Guntur, Madras Presidency, Arni Krishnaswami Rau Avargal, Chief Accountant, office of the Accountant-General, Madras Presidency; Moses Gnanabaranam Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbator, Madras Presidency, Subbaraya Reddi Kumaraswami Reddiar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah, Madras Presidency, Tiruvalyangudi Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, Aringunram Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency, Keshavlal Girdhalal Trividi, Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State, Bombay Presidency Raghunathji Ninchubhai, late Government Pleader, Surat Bombay Presidency; Mr. Sripat Vishnu Bhaskar, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Bhaskar Yashavant Juthary, late head-master, Government High School Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, Keshav Govind Damle of Akola, Central Provinces, and K. Srinivast Rangachary, Postmaster, Bangalore.

KHAN SAHEB.

Mahomed Buzlullah Saheb, Presidency Magistrate, Madras; Haji Abdul Khadir Marakkayar, merchant and landholder, Porto Novo, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency. Khoja Ahmadulla Khan, Kazi of Rajahmundry, Godavari District, Madras Presidency; Ghulam Rasul Khan Ghulam Ghaus Khan, commanding Imperial Service Lances, Junagadh State, Bombay Presidency; Burjorji Manekji Patel of Dharwar, Bombay Presidency; Mr. David Aaron, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Banemiya Shaik Amirali, Inspector, Bombay District Police; Hyen Benjamin, Chief Constable, Palanpur Agency Police, Bombay Presidency; Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Inspector of Calcutta; Khadim Husain Khondkar, Secretary, Musadpur Urban Co-operative Bank Limited, Faridpur District, Bengal; Munshi Mohammad Alangir Khan, retired Tahsildar of Mandawar, Bijnor District, Bengal; Munshi Mohammad Alangir Khan, retired Tahsilar of Mandawar, Bijor District, United Provinces; Maulvi Khalil-ur-Rahman, Weaver, Benares, United Provinces; Syed Inayat Husain, Tahsildar, Cawnpore; Maulvi Goolam Quadir, Overseer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Munshi Nazm-ud-Din- Political Tahsildar of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab; Ghulam Husan, Baraich of Chak 50, Southern Branch, Sargodha, Punjab; Mirza Zafar Ali, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Munshi Dalm Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Main Abdul Hamid Mashir, Mal of the Kapurthala State, Punjab; Sheikh Nizam Din, Divisional Inspector of Vacination and of birth and death registration, Punjab; Maulvi Muhammad Shaks-uz-Zoha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Sayid Nurul, Hasan, Inspector of Registration Offices Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Rahmat Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Aga Mahmood, merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma; Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Pleader, Amraoti, Central Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Abdul Haq, Exxtra Assistant Assistant Commissioner, Diwan of the Kawardha Feudatory State, Central Provinces; Kerbalai Hassan Ali, Merchant Quetta, Baluchistan; Wadera Jan Mohammad Khosa of Nasirabad in Baluchistan; Sirdar Khoedad Khan Punamdar, of the Ustranas North-west Frontier Provinces; Abdul Kadir Khan, of Jhanda, Peshawar District, North-west Province; Khan Faquir Mohmad Khan, Temporary Engineer, Swabi Division, Upper Swat River Canal; Taj Mohamad Khan, late Subadar Major, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, N. W. F. Provinces;

Azad Khan Subadar, in the Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad Dehlvi, Delhi, Hazrat Shah, Deputy Inspector of Police, Maskat, Sheikh Shamas-ud-Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon I. S. M. D. Mr. Pallonji F. X. Rabadina, Permanent Way Inspector, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and Mr. Manakji Burjorji, Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway.

SARDAR SAHEB.

Bhai Gandu Singh, Jailor, Cawnpore District Jail, Bhai Bishan Singh, Head Master, Government High School, Sialkot, Punjab, and Bhai Chaaran Singh, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Punjab.

RAI SAHIB.

Coimbator Muthusami Muduranaiyagam Pillai, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency; Gulvadi Ramarao, Assistant Professor, Medical College, Madras; Babu Bepin Mohan Sehahabis, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta; Babu Talak Chandra Datta, Assistant, Bengal Police Office; Haran Chandra Ganguli, clerk, Customs House, Calcutta; Babu Satyendra Prasad Sanyal, Maunsarim District Judge's Court, Saharanpur; Babu Madan Mohan Lal, Managing Director, District Bank, Budaun, United Provinces; Babu Mani Mohan Basu, Balrampur, Gonda District, United Provinces; Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh, of Asota, Meerut District; Lala Behai, contractor, Lucknow; Lala Bishambhar Nath Tandon, Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; Babu Murat Bal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Meerut; Lala Mokand Lal, retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner Punjab; Lala Mul Chand, son of Lala Nanak Chand, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Gujranwala Sessions Division, Punjab. Babu Chunilal Ray, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Bhuban Mohan Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Nilmani, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpur, Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bama Charan Bhaumik, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Jwala Prasad, Government Pleader, Arrah, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Raghunandan Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Trailokya Nath Ghosh, late head-master Zilla School at Chapra, Bihar and Orissa. Nikunja Behari Roy, Supervisor Public Works Department, Burma. Amarchand, Inspector of Police, Nagpur; Radhika Pershad Banerji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nagpur. Babu Prakash Chandra Purkayastla, land holder, Sylhet District, Assam. Srijut Durbasa Singh, Overseer, Public Works Department, Assam. Srijut Durgadhar Borkataki, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle. Ajudhia Pershad, Inspector of Police, Central India. Lala Bakhtawar Lal, State Engineer, Rajgarh State, Central India. Munshi Bhagwandas, Deputy Collector, Karauli State, Rajputana. Harparshad, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Khost Colliery Dispensary, Baluchistan. Lala Mangat Rai, Head Clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, North West Frontier Provinces. Lala Ishri Parshad, late Treasurer, Delhi District; Lala Balak Ram, Head of the firm of Messrs. Kishan Chand and Sons, Delhi; Dr. Nagendra Nath Dutt, Medical Practitioner, Rawalpindi; Narendra Nath Mukharji, head accountant in the office of the Surveyor-General of India; Hira Singh, Assistant, Trigonometrical Survey Office, Dehra Dun; Babu Bhag Chand, Station Master, Multan City station, North Western Railway; Lala Dhanpat Rai, contractor, North Western Railway; Lala Ram Saran, Head Assistant in the Office of the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, Poona; and Babu Choitan Shaw, Technical Telegraph Master, Indian Telegraphs.

RAO SAHIB.

Atmaram Lakshman Shrigaskar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin; Tattavarti Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Assistant Surgeor, Nellore, Madras Presidency; Maruthi Narayana Rao, DeputyTahsildar, Madras Presidency; Krishna Iyengar Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputhur, Ramand District, Madras Presidency Ramaswami Pillay Narainaswami Pillay, Secretary, Municipal Council, Dindigul, Madura District, Madras, Ebenezer Ranganswami Andiappa Pillay, Manager, office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Madras Presidency, Ambashanker Umiashanker Malji, Pleader and mill owner, Broach, Mr. Rango Govind Naik, Pleader, Belgaum, Mr. Tatia Pandu Savant, head clerk, office of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, Balaji Sakharam Kotbagi, late vernacular master, Belgaum District, Firdharsing Maniram, Inspector, Bombay District Palice, Mr. Kewalram Tulsidas Sujansingani, retired Sub-Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Teju Kaya, contractor, Bombay, Antony Simon Gabriel Michael, Shipping Clerk, Depot and Agency, Forest Division, Rangoon, Bellore Ratna Kalyanasundram Mudelliar, Superintentdent, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta, and Mr. Dhindiraj Balkrishna Rajadhyaksha, Accountant, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight, Inspector-General of Police, U.P., proceeds Home on three months' privilege leave from 10th July and Mr. H. De L. Ross, Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, will officiate as Inspector-General.

The Hon. Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji has been appointed Chief Minister of Nabha State on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem with effect from 1st August. It is likely that His Highness will proceed to Europe shortly afterwards.

The death is reported of Mr. Chin, Secretary to the Chinese Plenipotentiary, in the Walker Hospital, Simla, following on an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. C. F. R. Young, Government Advocate, is to officiate on the Lower Burma Chief Court Bench, vice Mr. Justice Ormand who is going on short leave.

The Government of Bengal have purchased a number of copies of the pamphlet entitled "Truths about India" issued by the East India Association, London, for circulation to the Divisional Commisioners, the District and Sub-Divisional Officers.

WHO'S WHO IN THE HONOURS.

Lieut.-General Ernest de Breath C.I.E., joined the Indian Army in 1879. He served in the Afghan War 1879-80, the Mahsud Waziri Expedition 1881, the Hazara Expedition 1891 and the Dongola Expedition 1896, receiving medals for all these campaigns and being frequently mentioned in Secretary to the Government of India in 1903, in which year he also attained Generals rank.

Major-General Sir Malcolm Grover K.C.I.E., has been Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, since 1911. He entered the Army in 1876, served in the Afghan Campaign, the Soudan Campaign 1885, the North-West Frontier 1894-5, Tochi, 1897-98, and the South African War 1901-2. He was Inspector-General of Cavalry, India, from 1908 to 1911.

Mr. Michael Fenton has been Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and has represented that Province on the Imperial Legislative Council since 1910.

Sir Harold Arthur Stuart is one of the oldest members of the Indian Civil Service. He has been senior member of the Madras Executive Council since 1912. He was the first Director of the Central Criminal Intelligence Department and was Home Secretary from 1908 to 1911.

Col. Burrard has been Surveyor-General India, since 1910, and was previously Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey from 1899. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1879 and the Trigonometrical Survey in 1884.

Mr. Stephen George Sale is an ex-judge of the High Court of Calcutta and was appointed Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State in 1907.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet C.I.E., is Agent-General to the Governor-General in Central India. He entered the Indian Political Department in 1890 and has been Resident at Indore and Baroda.

Mr. Justice Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, is senior civilian judge and second judge of the Bombay High Court. He entered the Civil Service in 1887 and after serving as under-Secretary in the Political Department he became a Sessions Judge in 1901. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, then Chief Justice of Bombay, recommended him to the Government of Bombay for an appointment as a judge of the High Court in 1904. The appointment was notable for the fact that Mr. Batchelor superseded a large number of Sessions judges in the Service.

Mir F. L. Sprott, is Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. He came to India about twenty years ago and served Government in various capacities. He acted first as a professor in engineering and then as a principal in the Government Colleges at Karachi and Poona. During the time Sir Walter Hughes was the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Government created a special post of vice-Chairman and appointed Mr. Sprott to that post. He was appointed Chairman of the Trust on the retirement of Sir Walter Hughes in 1911.

Mr. Sprott is also a well-known cricketer and has often skippered the Presidency team in Bombay and Poona in the big tournament matches.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, who is made a C.I.E., is a well-known Bombay citizen. Son of the late Dewan of Bhownagar, Mr. Lalubhai came to Bombay many years ago and took a keen interest in the public life of this City. His advice in commercial matters is sought by many and he is on the Boards of several companies as a director. Government have nominated him on the Legislative Council, of which he has been a member for the past six years. He was President of the Industrial Conference which was held last year at Karachi. He gave evidence before the Islington Commission as a representative of the Bombay Presidency Association when he strongly advocated the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and the holding of simultaneous examinations.

Mr. P. G. Messent has been Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust for several years. The new Alexandra Dock scheme, although it originated with Sir Walter Hughes, was carried out by Mr. Messent, and the honour conferred on him is in recognition of his work in this connection.

The two recipients of the title of Maharaja Bahadur,—Dumraon and Hatwa,—are titular zemindars in Bengal possessing vast estates. An interesting fact about the Maharaj-Kumar of Hatwa, who has just become a Maharaja, is that he has just attained his majority and enters upon the control of his magnificent property, having been, since the late Maharaja's death in 1896, under the Court of Wards. He has been carefully educated by English tutors and is a young man of exceptional promise. During his Majesty's visit to Calcutta the young Maharaj-Kumar, as he then was, was specially singled out for attention.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. R. Godbole of Poona, who gets the title of Dewan Bahadur, is a retired Government servant. He is a L. C. E. of the Bombay University and he served Government for a very long period in the irrigation department. For many years he has been a Fellow of the Bombay University and he was elected a member of the Legislative Council during the last elections by the Municipalities in the Deccan. In the Council, Mr. Godbole has been a very active member and within this short period of his office, he has moved several important resolutions. He gave the benefit of his knowledge of irrigation during the passage of the last irrigation Bill. When that Bill was being gone through clause by clause, Rao Bahadur Godbole was on the point of beating Government on an amendment that he moved, as on a division, there was a tie. The Council had to be adjourned that evening to enable his Excellency the President to find out if he had power to give a casting note. The next morning, His Excellency gave his casting vote against Mr. Godbole's amendment but he carried out the latter's wishes by suspending the rules of debate and allowing the member-in-charge of the Bill to move another amendment which satisfied the Rao Bahadur's purposes.

Mr. Tribhovandass N. Malvi is a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court and a senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhordass.

Bai Z. Bhagwandass is the widow of Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, who was a prominent Bombay citizen and one of the leaders of the Kapole Bunia Community. This lady has carried out the wishes of her deceased husband by building a *nivas* (home) at Sandhurst Bridge, for poor members of her community, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor and a sanatorium at Versova for high class Hindus, which was opened by the Chief of Miraj.

MEDIATION AT NIAGARA.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NIAGARA FALLS, June 19.

The South American mediators announce that to-day's conference has been postponed, as the Argentine delegate has gone to confer with Mr. Bryan.

POSITION AT DURAZZO.

AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN WARSHIPS STANDING BY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 20.

The Austrian and Italian warships have been instructed to fire if the Prince or the Legations are endangered by a sudden Insurgent attack.

LONDON, June 19.

The insurgents declare that they are ready to recognise the Prince, and ask for a two days' armistice, which has been granted.

PREMIER AND WORK-WOMEN.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FREE SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Asquith to-day welcomed the deputation of East End work-women because they had dissociated themselves from militancy, and also the East End women had a special case owing to the deplorable conditions under which they laboured.

He agreed that if the women were enfrachised they should receive the vote on the same terms as the men. Although it was necessary to suppress organised violence, the Government did not desire to interfere with free speech.

STATION BURNED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Suffragettes have burned a small station near Wrexham.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

POSSIBLE LOCK-OUT IN BUILDING TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The men have rejected the proposed building agreement. They are of opinion that it does not settle the Non-Unionist question. A national lock-out is possible.

LONDON, June 20.

The National Congress of Railwaymen at Swansea has adopted a resolution to fix upon an early day after which members will refuse to work alongside of Non-Unionists. The resolution also demands Sunday as a weekly rest day.

The dispute in the building trade commenced two or three weeks ago, and as a result of a conference between representatives of the employers and the Trades Unions a basis of agreement was arrived at. It was stated at the time, however, that the terms of the proposed agreement had to be submitted to a ballot of the men, whose acceptance was doubtful.

CAMBRIDGE WRANGLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the Cambridge mathematical liste, L. De Silva, the holder of a scholarship from Ceylon, is a Senior Optime, and Ali, from the Municipal Board School, Kasur, is a Junior Optime.

The Cambridge Wranglers include two women, the men numbering twenty-five. They are all English and Scottish, except one Indian. Three of the Wranglers are Scottish board-school boys.

THE KOMAGATA.

INDIANS CONTROLLING THE SITUATION.

DETERMINED TO TEST CASE IN THE COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 19.

The Captain of the Komagata will ask for a hundred marines from the Japanese cruisers to keep order on the return journey of the rejected Indian emigrants.

VICTORIA, June 20.

There is no immediate prospect of the return of the Komagata Maru to the East. The Indians are controlling the situation, and refusing to allow the captain to sail. They are determined to test the exclusion of Asiatics in the courts.

The Government of British Columbia is entertaining the Japanese cruisers Asma and Azama. Rear-Admiral Kuroi paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor and was given a public welcome with a guard-of-honour. The crews of the vessels have been given a civic banquet.

RAILWAY TUNNEL COLLAPSE.

THIRTY PERSONS BURIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NICE, June 19.

Thirty persons were buried by the collapse of a railway tunnel now being constructed near here. Twelve dead and seven injured have been dug out.

CASHIER'S DOWNFALL.

FORMER COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS IN COREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 19.

At the Seine Assizes, Ernest Laporte, ex-cashier of the "New York Herald," was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, for the embezzlement of 43,000 francs. Laporte was for twenty years Commissioner of Customs at Chemulpo (Corea).

ITALIAN FORCE IN FAR EAST.

TO BE RETAINED FOR THE PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 20.

The Chamber has approved the vote of sixty-eight thousand sterling towards the expenses of the Italian military contingent in the Far East and rejected amendments aiming at the withdrawal of the force. The Marquis di San Guiliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that he was not enthusiastic with regard to the retention of the force, and since China desired the withdrawal of all European contingents the question might ultimately be a subject of negotiation.

The sole reason for the retention of the Italian force was the necessity of protecting the Nationals, but it was recognised that China had proved her ability to maintain civilised government.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

RATIFICATION BY SIGNATORIES AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 19.

The Opium Conference has agreed that despite the abstention of certain Powers, the Convention of 1912 can come into force when it has been ratified by the signatories.

LONDON, June 19.

The Opium Conference has passed a unanimous resolution, proposed by the English and American delegates, asking the Dutch Foreign Minister to make urgent representations to the signatory Powers to ratify the Convention.

BARRISTERS SENT TO PRISON.

ECHO OF THE BEILISS TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.

The trial has concluded here of twenty-six St. Petersburg barristers for signing a resolution during the Beiliss trial which was regarded as insulting to the Department of Justice and to the court. Two were sentenced to eight months' and the others to six months' imprisonment.

CANADIAN MINE DISASTER.

WORST IN HISTORY OF COUNTRY.

APPALLING DEATH-ROLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VANCOUVER, June 19.

Two hundred miners were killed by an explosion to-day in the Hill Crest mine at Fernie.

LATER.

The latest news from the Hill Crest Mine says that 235 miners are dead.

VANCOUVER, June 20.

The Hill Crest mine disaster is the worst in the history of Canada. Over one hundred bodies have been recovered. The explosion occurred at a depth of 1,200 feet.

Colliery Superintendent Quingley is among the dead.

COLLIERY ON FIRE IN BELGIUM.

MINERS ALL SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LEIGE, June 19.

A fire in the Marihaye colliery has cut off 300 men. Three hundred others escaped.

LONDON, June 19.

All the miners imprisoned in the Marihaye Colliery have been saved.

THE EXPRESS DISASTER

CARRIAGES BLOWN INTO THE RAVINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

A thunderstorm, with a deluge of rain, broke over the bridge as the Inverness express was passing, and hurled three carriages into the Ravine. Four bodies have been recovered. It is feared that others are under the carriage lying in the stream.

A fifth body has been found at Carbridge, the scene of the Inverness express disaster.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND INQUIRY.

ZIG-ZAG STEERING ON PREVIOUS VOYAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 20.

At the Empress of Ireland inquiry, several witnesses from another steamer gave evidence that the Empress steered a dangerously zig-zag course in the St. Lawrence on her last outward trip.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS BY STORSTAD'S THIRD MATE.

QUEBEC, June 21.

At the Empress of Ireland inquiry, the third officer of the Storstad stated under cross-examination, that just before the collision he put the helm hard a-port without the Captain's orders. He did not think that this caused the collision. The helmsman admitted that the Storstad did not answer her helm quickly.

THE BUELOW REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Liner Buelow has been re-floated.

MAINE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The Naval hospital ship Maine has been abandoned.

DAIRYMAN SHOOTS BARON HENRI DE ROTHSCHILD.

RUINED BY PHILANTHROPIC DAIRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 21.

Baron Henri de Rothschild was shot at with a revolver while leaving the opera yesterday evening and wounded in the leg.

The assailant was a sixty years old retired dairyman, who declared that he had been ruined by philanthropic dairies. He was arrested. Baron Rothschild was able to go home.

FRENCH LOAN APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 19.

By 439 votes to 108, the Chamber has adopted the Bill authorising a loan of 32 million sterling at three and a half per cent., redeemable in 25 years.

PARIS, June 20.

The Senate has agreed unanimously to the new loan.

AMENDING BILL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PROVISIONS.

ULSTER TO VOTE, NOT SHOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Denmark Hill, said the Amending Bill would give every county in Ulster the option of voting itself out of Home Rule until two general elections had occurred in England.

The Ulsterites had no need to shoot anybody. All they had to do was to go to the polling booth and record their opinion.

A male Suffragist interrupter was ejected during the meeting and thrown into a pond.

SIR E. CARSON'S DECLARATION ON OPTIONAL EXCLUSION.

Speaking at Bolton, Sir Edward Carson declared, that if the Home Rule Amending Bill simply repeated Government's offer of optional exclusion for six years, Ulster would have nothing to do with it.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

PROSPECTS OF A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 20.

The Porte's reply is regarded in official circles as showing a desire for a friendly settlement.

NAVAL OFFICIALS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 20.

The Turkish Embassy affirms that the Naval officials are here in connection with the Dreadnoughts. The Embassy knows nothing about the transports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.

It is understood that the Porte may permit the return of Greek emigrants and pay an indemnity. This would mean a settlement of the difficulty with Greece.

NEW IMPERIAL SQUADRON.

TOUR OF THE EMPIRE SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is understood that the Admiralty has accelerated the despatch of a squadron of Dreadnoughts to the Mediterranean.

Four Battleships will proceed to Malta soon after Christmas. It is hoped that the three battle cruisers which are now at Malta may have their base at Gibraltar, with the New Zealand as the nucleus of the Imperial Squadron.

The journal suggests that the ships of the new Imperial Squadron shall convey representatives of the Dominions to the Imperial Conference, starting from the Cape, then going on to Australia and returning *via* Vancouver and the Panama Canal.

ANOTHER BANK AMALGAMATION.

METROPOLITAN JOINS THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The London, City and Midland Bank has amalgamated with the Metropolitan Bank. The total deposits amount to one hundred and six millions.

This absorption marks another phase of the struggle for supremacy which is in progress between the big joint stock banks in England. During recent years three of the banks—Lloyds, the London City and Midland, and the London City and Westminster—have been in the running for the top place, and last year the London City and Midland went to the front. At the end of last year the annual balance sheets gave the deposits of the various banks as follows:—London, City and Midland £93,800,000; Lloyds, £89,900,000; London City, Westminster £88,200,000; and National Provincial £67,800,000. This year Lloyds have been engaged in carrying out a scheme which would add £10,000,000 to its deposits, by the projected acquisition of the Wilts and Dorset Bank. As a counter-stroke to this move, the London City and Midland acquired premises in seventeen towns in Wiltshire and Dorset, and made arrangements to open branches in all of them; and now by another bold and masterly stroke that financial genius, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden has placed the London City and Midland indisputably at the head of the list, for with deposits of £106,000,000, none of the other competitors will be able to approach it.

DEATH OF MR. BRANDON-THOMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

The death is announced of Mr. Brandon-Thomas.

Mr. Brandon-Thomas was best known as the author of "Charley's Aunt," that phenominally successful farcical comedy, which, first produced over 20 years ago—in 1892—is, in the familiar words of the advertisement, "still running." Mr. Thomas also wrote several other plays, and had been on the stage nearly 35 years.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SEYCHELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Logan, Magistrate in East Africa, has been gazetted Chief Justice in the Seychelles.

THE VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

WIDESPREAD CELEBRATIONS.

WHOLEHEARTED CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, June 21.

FESTIVITIES IN BARODA STATE.

In celebration of Lord Hardinge's birthday gatherings of school children were held at all the taluka and prant headquarters throughout the Broda State. Prayers were offered for his long life, which were followed by recitations and sports. Prizes were given to successful candidates from contributions by Government, panchayats and private gentlemen.

In Baroda in the morning, the children of all the elementary schools gathered together. Several high officials of the State were present. After sports, prizes were distributed by Mr. Manubhai, Amatya. The function ended with cheers for the Viceroy and the Maharaja.

In the evening the Baroda College and High School sports were held on the college ground.

The sports lasted nearly an hour and a half. When the sports were over the Resident distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S FELICITATIONS.

The Bombay Presidency Association sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy on his birth-day:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg respectfully to offer to His Excellency their cordial felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of his birthday and pray that Providence may endow him with health and happiness to preside over the destinies of his country as beneficially as His Lordship has done in the past by making his Viceroyalty one of the greatest epochs in the history of India.

The following reply was received:—

The Viceroy sends the Bombay Presidency Association his warm thanks for their birthday greeting and also for their kind expressions and good wishes.

MEETING AT MEHSANA.

MEHSANA, June 20.

Lord Hardinge's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated in the Mehsana headquarters and all taluka Sadar Stations in the Kadi District of the Baroda State. Prayers were offered for the long life of the Viceroy.

The School children were given prizes after they had gone through entertaining sports and recitation programmes before a large crowd who heartily wished health, long life and prosperity to Lord and Lady Hardinge.

MEETINGS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 20.

A public meeting was held last evening in the Town Hall grounds and was addressed by the Hon. Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterjee and others in connection with Lord Hardinge's birthday celebrations.

Resolutions praying that Lord Hardinge's term of Viceroyalty be extended by two years was unanimously passed.

Besides the public meeting convened by Sir Pratul Chatterji, the Hon. Mr. Shafi, and others, which was held at the Town Hall last evening, a special meeting of Mahomedans was held the same evening outside the Mochi Gate, under the auspices of Nawab Zulfiqar Ali and others, where resolutions urging an extension of the Viceroy's term of office were passed.

BANKIPORE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANIKPORE, June 20.

A well attended public meeting this morning, presided over by Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfaraz Hossain, resolved to send a cablegram to Lord Crewe urging an extension of the Viceroy's term of office by at least two years.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Congress Committee, the Provincial Association and the Behar Land Holders' Association.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 21.

The Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis has wired to the Viceroy, sincere congratulations on his birthday on behalf of the Central Provinces, wishing him all happiness and prosperity and success to his progressive and well intentioned rule. These Provinces wish that Lord Hardinge's stay in India will be longer than the usual Viceregal period for the manifold good he has done and is doing for this country's advancement.

LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 20.

Commenting on Lord Hardinge's Birthday celebrations, the "Tribune" says:—The important reason why an extension is desirable to Lord Hardinge's regime is that His Excellency has successfully tried to divert public attention in this country to a wholesome channel and must be given an opportunity of completing his task in this direction by broad-basing the duty of India's allegiance to England on tangible political advantages, by giving Indians a reasonable voice in Imperial affairs and by urging the direct representation of India in Parliament.

THE SIMLA DEMONSTRATION.

Commenting further on the Simla demonstration, the paper says:—India's appreciation of the present Viceroyalty is the result of a critical and intelligent estimate of His Excellency's policy and Acts of State; an estimate which is acceptable to all classes of the people throughout the length and breadth of the country, as has been amply testified by the simultaneous demonstrations in several parts of the country.

The "Punjabee" enumerates the distinguishing features of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and says: "Thus it is that one finds so many eloquent tongues and powerful pens urging that Lord Hardinge may remain for two years more to complete the good work begun by him." It, however, doubts whether Lord Hardinge will consent to remain beyond the usual term.

KING'S BIRTHDAY SPORTS.

MARATHON RACE AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 20.

In connection with the King's Birthday, Athletic Sports of the British Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A. here, a ten miles Marathon race was run this afternoon. There were thirteen starters chiefly from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The course was three laps round the General Maidan. Drummer A. Perry was timed in first in 50 minutes and 16 seconds, winning by three yards from Drummer Singleton. Sergeant Robinson came in third, 19 seconds later. All three men belong to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Anchor Line S. S. Elysia from Bombay arrived at Liverpool on the 19th June.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S.S. Mashobra passed Lisbon on the evening of the 19th June.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

THE CASE AGAINST "COMMERCE."

The following is the written statement filed by Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co. on behalf of Mr. A. Barrie Brown, in the case brought by Mr. N. Guruswamiah, Chartered Account, Madras, against him, in the Madras High Court:—

"I say I am not guilty. In any event, the portions of the articles complained of are covered by the Exceptions 1 and 6 to Section 499, Indian Penal Code.

My journal, as its name, "Commerce," indicates deals particularly with matters affecting commerce and finance. In view of the fact that the Government have of late found it necessary to enact special Laws and frame stringent Rules to regulate the working of Life Assurance Companies in India, I felt it my duty, as the Editor of this journal, while giving a full measure of praise to the Dirsctors of the United India Life Assurance Company, Ltd., for their efficient management, to point out wherein there appeared to me was a lapse from duty, *viz.*, in not complying with the Rules framed by the Government relating to audit. At the foot of the balance sheet printed with the Director's Report on the working of the Insurance Company for the year 1913 there appeared over the signature of the Auditor, only the usual formula which was required under the old Act, "Examined and found correct in conformity with Law." There was not the certificate required by the new Rule 12 framed by Government, nor was there any reference to any further Report by the Auditor. As the Directors' Report and the balance sheet, with such a bald certificate that "it was examined and found correct in comformity with Law," appeared over the names of such distinguished men as Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao, Retired Dewan of Travancore, and Mr. T.T. Ranga Chariar, retired District Judge, and other well-known persons, who were Directors of the said Insurance Company, there being nothing to indicate that there was a fuller Report by the Auditor, and as it could not be assumed that they would have omitted anything material, I had no reason to believe that there was any further or other Report.

The Report of the Company's working for the year 1913 with the Balance Sheet containing the bald certificate by the Auditor of its being in conformity with Law was sent to my office for purposes of review; and I submit the complainant, having left his Report to be used by the Directors as they thought proper, has submitted his performance to the judgment of the public, and the comment in my journal was one made in good faith, and is covered by Exception 6 to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

Having regard to the fact that even the full Report made by complainant as Auditor which is now before the Court, does not state, as required by Rule 12, framed by Government, whether or not the Auditor had personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness, the imputation in the alternative that the Auditor did not know the Rule, or, if he knew it, that he was indifferent to his duties, is true in fact and in substance, and the comments in my journal having been made for the good of the public from whom the Company canvasses for business, the same is covered by Exception No. 1 to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Auditor is a person quite unknown to me, and I bore no personal feeling or ill-will towards him, and the comment in question was made *bona fide* and for the benefit of the public amongst whom the Company canvasses for business.

FATAL AIR MANOEUVRES.

DIRIGIBLE RAMMED BY BIPLANE.

ELEVEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, June 20.

The Military dirigible balloon Koerting exploded to-day at a height of six hundred feet, and the occupants Captain, four Lieutenants, a Naval Officer, a Civil Engineer and two soldiers were killed.

The balloon had ascended to take photographs in the air and was sailing in the direction of Koenigsberg.

Half an hour later a biplane, piloted by two Lieutenants, followed the dirigible and circled round it.

Then the aeroplane attempted to fly over the dirigible, and in doing so made a rent in the balloon.

The explosion followed, and the balloon caught fire, the bodies of the occupants being charred. The men in the aeroplane were also killed.

YOUNG WIFE WITNESSES THE CATASTROPHE.

VIENNA, June 21.

The newly married wife of one of the lieutenants who was killed in the airship disaster arrived on the scene in a motor-car at the very moment when the airship crashed to the ground.

AEROPLANE SUCKED IN BY DIRIGIBLE.

It appears that the aeroplane was attacking the balloon in connection with manoeuvres.

Eye-witnesses state that the airship's propeller caused a whirlwind which sucked in the aeroplane.

PANAMA EXPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The authorities of the Panama Exposition are sending a special agent to London to secure exhibitors.

LONDON TO MANCHESTER.

AERIAL DERBY WON BY BROCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

The air race from London to Manchester and back started to-day in fine and calm weather.

LATER.

The seven competitiors in the London to Manchester and back air race reached Manchester. Brock on a monoplane won, his actual flying time being 4 hours 42 minutes and 26 seconds.

APPROVER SHOT AT.

CUSTOMS APPRENTICE KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, June 20.

Narendra Nath Sen, an approver in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, was shot at in Sadarghat Road.

The shot missed him, but killed instantly Iatchandranath Sen of Dhalghat, an apprentice in the local Customs Office.

Narendra Nath had reason to believe he was being chased, and fled here, but was followed by the assassins.

The police are making enquiries.

CHITTAGONG, June 21.

Further details of the political assassination show that Narendra Nath, the approver, with the victim and another companion came out of a cycle shop and walked along Sadarghat Road. Near the post office Narendra heard footsteps and looking behind saw a man aiming at him. He ducked and Satyendra Nath was shot dead. The approver fled into an Italian confectioner's shop. Another shot was fired but missed him and hit the shop. The people in the roadway were too alarmed to catch the assassins, but it is reported that three men were seen running towards the north.

Narendra Nath, who only came to Chittagong a few days ago, has given the name of the man he suspects to the police who are enquiring vigorously.

This is the second attempt on Narendra Nath's life.

MR. LARKIN RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Larkin has resigned the General Secretaryship of the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

Mr. Nanalal, B.A., who is well-known as an artist in Kathiawar and Guzarat, has received further commissions from the Maharaja of Kashmere to execute fourteen pictures for his Durbar Hall. The work of this artist has been much appreciated by the Chiefs of Cathiawar and many private gentlemen.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

ENORMOUS BENEFITS.

A DECADE'S PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The Government of India have published a lengthy resolution tracing the growth of the Co-operative credit movement in India.

The resolution says that while ten years ago there was nothing beyond a few scattered experiments to indicate the presence of the movement in the India, to-day there are 12,324 societies with 573,536 members and with a working capital of over five crores of rupees.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The following is a summary of a Government of India Resolution tracing the growth of the co-operative credit movement in India. It affords striking evidence of the enormous benefits, economic, social and educational, which the movement, if wisely directed, may be expected to produce:—

Ten years ago there was nothing beyond a few scattered experiments to indicate the presence of the co-operative movement in India. To-day there are over 12,000 societies with nearly 600,000 members and with a working capital of over five crores of rupees, and co-operation has firmly established itself as a powerful factor in the material and moral welfare of the people A stage, therefore, appears to have been reached at which an endeavour may suitably be made to review the manner in which this remarkable development has proceeded, and the main principles which have guided it in the past, and should guide it in the future.

The number of societies (including those in the Native States of Mysore and Baroda) has now, according to the latest returns available, risen to 12,324 (of which all but 176 are credit societies) and the number of members to 573,536. There has been a brisk demand for the creation of new societies, and considerable pressure has been put on Registrars to register societies at a more rapid rate than is represented by these figures. The principle on which they have acted in spreading the gospel of co-operation has been to make sure before accepting converts that the matter has been well considered and the new doctrine understood, as one good society is in the end better than any number of unsuccessful ones. The failures that have occurred in the cases when this course was not follwed, have fully justified the caution with which the numbers have been increased.

ECONOMIC AIM.

The aim of those who form themselves into societies is primarily economic. Their object is to obtain money or the other necessities of production at cheaper rates, or to sell their produce at higher prices than those which prevail in the market to which they would individually resort. The mere saving in interest charges is, however, a part only of the benefits received. With the progress of co-operation and with credit democratised money that has lain rusting in hoards, has been produced and placed in deposit; money that would otherwise have lain idle has found a serviceable form of investment; capital that would otherwise have been inaccessible has come into the hands of the agriculturists; old debts have been paid off and old mortgages redeemed, cases being reported in which the debts and mortagages not of individuals only but of whole villages have been cleared off. With freedom from debt and with access to capital on reasonable terms, the agriculturist is enabled to develop his means with better heart and increased resources while the production of hoarded money and its application to the development of the country, coupled with an imprnovement in the economic position of the people, must result in an increase in their purchasing power and in the expansion of external and internal trade.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In no direction is co-operation more full of promise than in the improvement of agriculture. From the first it has enabled cultivators to grapple with the difficulties caused by bad finance and undeveloped system of rural economy, but during the last two or three years it has begun to show how it can assist them in winning a better living from a reluctant soil and treacherous seasons. In times of need, the Government has never been backward in helping the peasant. But more helpful than any of these gifts is the teaching which the Agricultural Department is setting before the people. The field, however, is so wide and the skilled workers so few, that mere departmental efforts can never suffice to bring home to every cultivator the benefits that agricultural science offers. It is here that co-operation has stepped in. It has, in some provinces, provided the means whereby, as each improved variety is perfected and made ready for use, seed can be conveyed from the Government farm to every village over large areas and can be multiplied a thousandfold; it has enabled the purity of seed to be maintained, and the best price to be secured for the produce; it has placed within the reach of the cultivator cheap manure and implements tested and approved by experts; it has supplied to cattle breeders bulls of superior strains for the improvement of the village herds; and it has provided the means by which useful information can be disseminated.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

But these direct economic improvements are not the only benefit which co-operation is conferring on the country. Co-operation has been, in the widest sense of the term, education, both intellectual and moral. When men are associated for business purposes, they feel the need of education. There are tangible reasons for learning to keep accounts, to sign pronotes, to read pass books and receipts and knowledge of this kind must lessen the chances of fraud while members who are able to read simple co-operative literature will take a more intelligent interest in their society and in the progress of the movement. Illiteracy is a hindrance to the movement, and just as co-operation leads to a demand for literacy, so literacy encourages the demand for co-operation. The effect of co-operation, however, extends beyond this. It does more than merely provide cheap credit; it encourages thrift. The criterion for admission to a society is a man's character and not his wealth, and men, when brought together for their common weal and when pledging their common credit, have influenced each other's conduct and advanced each other's interests in ways previously undreamt of in this country. The fact that the members are ultimately responsible for the payment of the debts of each and every member operates as a powerful check on expenditure on unproductive purposes greater than that absolutely required by public opinion, and marriage expenses have accordingly been curtailed. Drunkards and gamblers have been reformed or excluded from societies. Self-restraint, punctuality, straight forwardness, self-respect, discipline, contentment and thrift have been encouraged. In some areas litigation has markedly decreased. In others the common funds have been used to start schools, to provide scholarships to distribute quinine, to provide drinking wells, to clean streets. The impetus of co-operative credit has led on to savings banks, benefit funds and provision for the poor. Those who have firsthand knowledge of co-operative societies are emphatic in their appreciation of the change which the movement is making in the character of the people affected by it, and it is important to bear in mind that co-operation is not merely a device for obtaining cheap money, or for increasing the economic resources of members, but is also a potent educational influence and as such, is deserving of the warmest support from those who have the welfare of the people at heart. The managing bodies of the societies have frequently been entrusted with the arbitration of disputes and with other duties which belong to the traditional village panchayats, and there is some reason to think that the continuity of aim, and the solidarity of feeling inherent in the movement, may lead to a revival of the corporate village life which has been so weakened by the distintegrating influence of modern times.

THE CAPITAL PROBLEM.

In India as in Europe, the greatest obstacle to economic progress has been the difficulty of obtaining capital at reasonable interest for peasant agriculture and for small industrial enterprises and the foundation of the whole structure of co-operation, both in India and in Europe has been the credit society. The provision of credit for large landowners is a marked feature of co-operation in some European countries, and there are no doubt openings in India, towards which the Registrars of several provinces have already been feeling their way for organising the credit of the larger landed proprietors. The Indian Act of 1904 was admittedly intended to encourage small and simple credit societies for small and simple folk with simple needs and these still constitute the vast majority of the societies which have since been instituted. The great bulk, however, of the twelve thousand credit societies in the country are for the benefit of the agricultural population, and the chief object held in view from the beginning has been to provide reasonable credit for small agriculturies who represent the backbone of the Indian polity. The problem of agricultural credit has been looked on as more urgent than that of industrial credit, and the efforts of Government have been mainly devoted to the relief of the small agriculturist.

The extension of co-operative credit entails and is meant to entail the discouragement of direct dealings between the money-lender and the peasant. So far therefore as the money-lender depends on money-lending for subsistence, he finds the extension of the movement inimical to his interests. He loses some of his customers, and to retain the rest he has to reduce his rates of interest. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should, in many instances, have placed obstacles in the way of co-operation and, in some cases, even organised combined opposition to it.

A question is in this connection sometimes raised. Should a member be admitted to a society who is not free from outside debts? The only answer that experience admits of being given is that until a member has been freed from outside debts, a society is not performing its full functions, but it is a counsel of perfection to expect that no one shall be admitted as a member unless and until his outside debts have been paid off.

GOVERNMENT'S RELATIONS.

The relations of the Government to the co-operative movement have been criticised from two opposite points of view.

On the one hand, there are some who contend that the movement, beneficent as it is, is essentially one for the people to work out on their own lines and that Government interference at any stage is uncalled for. Whatever limitations, however, may be suitable as regards the assistance of the Government in European countries (and in no country is the movement entirely independent of Government aid), it is certain that in India without initiative and help from the Government co-operation would still be unknown. The Government alone was in a position to supply the knowledge and organization necessary to start the work, and the Government alone is able by its association with the movement to create the outside confidence necessary to give it stability. Registrars are not, and are not intended to be merely registering officers; they are also expected to provide supervision, assistance, counsel and control. It is not to be imagined that societies will become perfect models of co-operation on formation and it is necessary that the Government, through its own and the societies' staff should continue their co-operative education long after they are registered. Unless a society is co-operative in fact as well as in name, and it can only be so if all its members understand the main principles, it is a fraud on its members and on the public. The fact too that societies, though primarily self-contained and self-governed, are subject to supervision by Government officers, has an important effect in attracting public confidence and the benefits thus accruing to the country at large fully justify the expenditure of public money on official supervision. Lastly, the co-operative movement by bringing the officers of the Government into close touch with the people in economic matters, provides opportunities for developing those closer relations in other respects which it is so desirable to foster.

But just as there are some critics who deprecate Government assistance, so too there are others, both non-official and official, who plead for a far greater degree of the Government intervention than has hitherto been permitted. They urge that in order to touch more than the fringe of the population, a far more rapid rate of progress is called for, and that unless the Government staff be largely increased, and unless active measures be taken by the Government to propogate the movement, its effect must be small and its progress slow. This too represents a policy which Government has not felt itself at liberty to adopt. Not only is it the case that work done by a large centralized department tends to become mechanical and listless, but the movement must in its essence be, a popular one and nothing should be done to weaken the feeling among co-operators that it is based upon self-reliance and independence. Government, therefore, in the best interests of the movement, must not allow co-operation in this country to become an official concern managed by State establishments.

STEERING MIDDLE COURSE.

The result is that Government has to steer the middle course and this has been the policy adopted both as regards supervision and financial aid.

So far as financial aid is concerned, there has been intervention on the part of Government, but it has been of the slightest possible character. When co-operation was initiated ten years ago Government was urged to subsidize the new societies liberally and its apparent parsimony was critized. But the evils of excessive liberality were fortunately foreseen and the restriction of State aid was due not to niggardliness but to the fact that in other countries experience had shown that unrestricted assistance was a dangerous and might be a fatal gift. It was decided, however, as in the early stages there was no immediate prospect of bringing societies into contact with the general money market, that subject to equivalent contributions from the members, loans might be given within limits.

So too, as regards the difficult question of control and audit, it is recognised that these duties cannot be left entirely to the private agency of unions and central banks. It is desirable that this non-official agency should be utilized as much as possible and that purely departmental routine in the work of audit and control should be avoided, but the success of the movement would be endangered if this principle were carried out to an extreme. Had this safeguard been neglected, it is doubtful whether societies would have escaped—as fortunately they have almost everywhere escaped—the evil effects of the recent banking crisis in India and the circumstances attending that crisis indicate that any arrangement which would dispense altogether with Government supervision is impracticable. The audit, moreover, of a group of societies by a central society, whose own credit is bound up with that of the societies dependent on it, will not be accepted by the public as equivalent in value to an audit by an outside agency. It is necessary, therefore, that societies should be controlled and audited by a reliable staff which can keep the Registrar informed of the financial position of the societies, and it is also necessary that the agency employed should be such as will ensure the confidence of the money-lending public.

NEW FACTOR IN DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

But while the movement must be essentially a popular one, and while excessive official suprvision must be avoided, it by no means follows that Government officials outside the circle of those directly connected with co-operation should hold aloof. It is true that the details of initiation and inspection should be left to the expert agency provided for the purpose, and it is no part of the duty of the district officer to intervene in the internal administration of societies. But as co-operative societies are no longer isolated experiments outside the sphere of district work, and as, beyond the material benefits which they offer, they represent an influence closely connected with the welfare of the people and powerful, now and in the future, for good or evil, the district officier cannot dissociate himself from the movement. On the contrary, a knowledge of co-operative principles and practice has now become essential as a knowledge of revenue law and it is his duty to maintain the closest touch with societies, not allowing them to languish through want of sympathy or to develop on undesirable lines through want of vigilance. Without in any becoming an active propagandist he should, personally and not through his subordinates, make himself acquainted with the progress of the movement in his district, encouraging and helping those who have formed themselves into societies, enlisting the interest and support of men of influence and wealth and assisting with his advice those who seek to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. This in no way involves the officialising of co-operation, nor does it trench upon the essential principle that the movement, if it is to succeed, must be a popular one. Rather will it gain in strength by such encouragement and guidance, while the more closely the district officer is in touch with societies, the more surely will be find to his hand new and valuable agencies to help him in his daily work.

Finally although district officers need not concern themselves with the details of initiation and inspection, they must recognise that a new factor in district administration has come into being, that new duties and new responsibilities have been thrown upon them, and that the movement if wisely directed, may form yet another link which binds together Government and the people.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

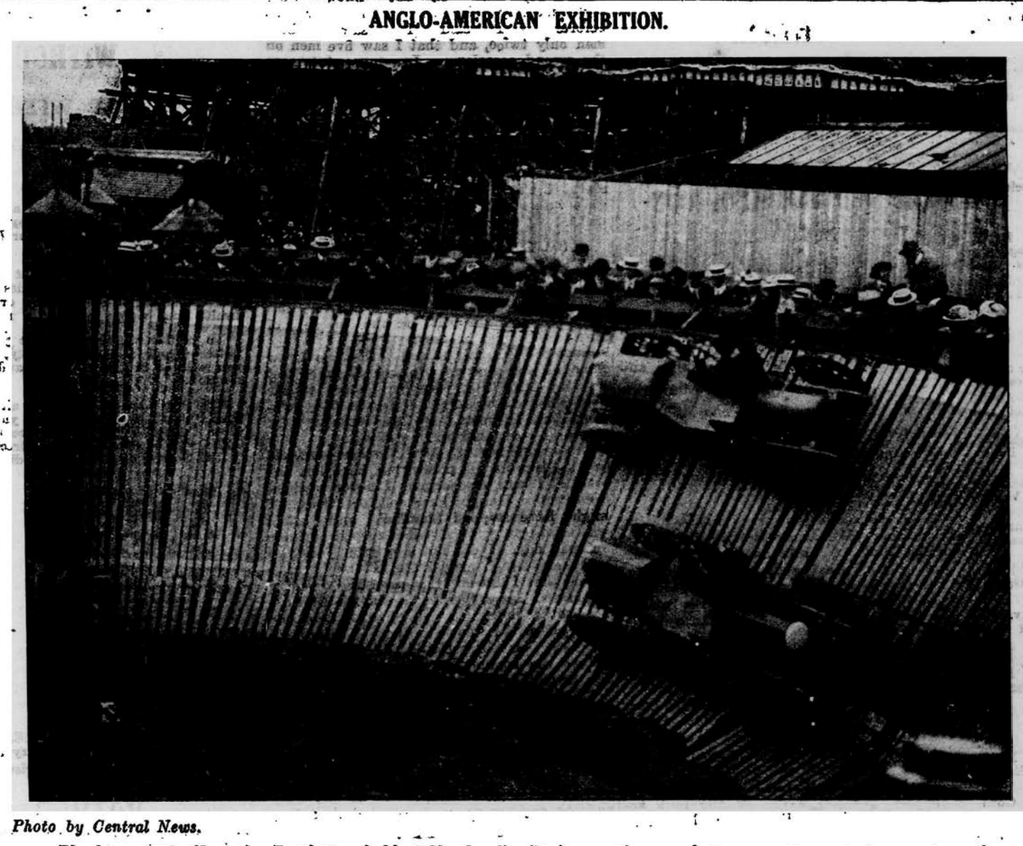

Photo by Central News.

The biggest thrill at the Exhibition held at Shepherd's Bush, was the race between motor cars in a species of wooden basin. The photo shows two cars passing one another in the "basin" at 60 miles an hour.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Photo by Central News

Being presented with an address before making his speech at Criccieth.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S TRIAL TRIP.

SUCCESS OF THE MOTOR SLEDGE.

Sir Earnest Shackleton returned to London on May 28, from his trial expedition in Norway.

In discussing with a representative of Reuter's Agency the experiences of the party, Sir Ernest said that at times they had very hard work owing to the fact that there was much more rain and soft snow than had been expected. There were only two days of full sunshine. He was very pleased with the result of the test, the first made in Polar work under such conditions. They went out to find defects, and those that had been discovered would be remedied. The whole test, however, had shown that his reparations were in the right direction, and it would prove of immense value.

The two greatest successes proved to be the tent and the motors. In the case of the tent certain modifications would be made, and it would be practically dome-shaped. The part of the sledge carrying the motor, too, would have to be much wider, so as to prevent capsizing. The presence of soft snow provided a most severe test for the motors. With a bad and wet surface the motor travelled very slowly with only one man up, but with 10deg. of frost at night-time the motor would drag over 1,000lb. and a full sledge at a speed of from 15 to 20 miles an hour.

One of the most exciting experiences of the trip was the capsizing of the motor sledges while turning a steep slope. However, no one was hurt. The party did a lot of sledges pulling on ski where the conditions of the surface permitted, and it was found that while sinking knee deep when pulling on foot the men dragging simply walked away when on ski.

The food, instead of being stored in bags, was packed in thin cases, which were much handier and lighter. The conditions were not sufficiently severe to ascertain all that was necessary about the food, but so far as it was possible to test the rations they proved highly satisfactorily. They were so filling that half of a 36oz. ration was found to be sufficient. The breakfast and dinner rations, each made up as small sausages, consisted of lard, sugar, powdered milk, rolled oats, and glidine, while the midday ration, enclosed in a square sausages skin, consisted of almonds, beech-nuts, and Brazil nuts, all compressed and mixed with oil and powdered milk. The only drink was tea and milk.

Sir Ernest, who is leaving at once for Paris to inspect another engine, spoke of the great assistance rendered by the Norweigian railway staff at Finse.

Among the petitions presented to the Chief Court under the New Companies Act are for the winding up of the Upper India Real Estate Company, Ltd., presented by Harkishen Lal and another for the winding up of the Indian Commission Agency, Ltd., by the Official Liquidator of the Peshawar Bank, Multan.

DUAL MEMORY.

STRANGE CASES OF DIVIDED PERSONALITY.

The problem of personality, bound up, as it is with the problem of consciousness, involves many difficult questions as to the relation of mind and body, questions of science and of philosophy, into which it is impossible to enter here, says "The Times." Briefly it may be said that "all ideas, feelings, and actions associated in experience tend to become linked together into systems or groups in such a way that the stimulation of one element of a group excites the activity of all the rest. Such a system or group is commonly referred to as a complex." Now many of these complexes may habitually lie dormant in the subliminal mind, but in normal cases whenever a complex is roused into activity it becomes linked up, with our personal consciousness. Our personality has been by so much extended but it is still a unit.

Sometimes, however, as the result of disease or of some emotional disturbance, a group of ideas may, become "dissociated," that is to say, split off from the personal consciousness, so that in his normal state a man can neither control nor remember them. Loss of memory is a distinctive feature of these dissociations, for it is memory above all things that gives us our sense of personal unity. If we have no recollection of performing an action, we have no sense that it was *we* who performed it.

The effect of these dissociations will vary immensely according to their range. The dissociated part may be a relatively small group of ideas, concerning, *e.g.*, the use of a limb, or it may involve so large a field of mental activity as to be capable of carrying on an independent life of its own and fulfilling the functions of a personal consciousness. Cases are on record exhibiting many forms of dissociation ranging from local paralyses to the most completely developed types of multiple personality.

TWO CLASSIC CASES.

Among the latter perhaps the most famous is the case of "Sally Beauchamp," described by Dr. Morton Prince. The dissociation in this instance was the result of a nervous shock and Miss Beauchamp exhibited several alternating personalities, some of which had no knowledge whatever of the existence of the others. The tastes and habits of these personalities varied in a marked degree, so that Miss Beauchamp would find herself at one time performing actions which would be thoroughly distasteful to her at another or destroying plans which she herself, in another phase, had elaborately made.

Anther famous case of a rather different type is the case of the itinerant preacher, Ansel Bourne, of Rhode Island:—

One morning, whilst apparently in his usual state on health, he disappeared, and, in spite of the publicity which the newspapers gave to the fact and the efforts of the police to find him, he remained undiscovered for a period of two months, at the end of which time he time he turned up at Norristown, Pennsylvania, where for the previous six weeks he had been keeping a small variety store under the name of A. J. Brown, appearing to his neighbours and customers as a normal person, but being as it would seem in a somnambulistic state.

His return to normal consciousness took place quite suddenly. One morning early he heard, he says, an explosion like gun, and on waking found that he had returned to his old self. He had no recollection whatever of the events of the past two months, and could not imagine where he was or what he was doing.

In cases such as this the dissociated personality is so self-sufficient that it is able to carry on a complete life of its own and does not betray to the casual observer any abnormality. If we were to arrange cases of dissociation in a descending scale these "fugues," as they are called, would be at the top of the scale and we should pass gradually downwards until we reached the point at which dissociation is hardly to be distinguished from those variations of personality, with which most of us are familiar, which we describe as "moods."

HYSTERIA AND SELF-PERSECUTION.

Among cases which are rather near the border line, we may probably include one which has attracted some public attention lately, the case of Miss O'Brien. She has on several occasions apparently written defamatory letters about herself, purporting to come from other people. The desire to attract attention at almost any personal cost is a well-known sympton of hysteria (as is shown by cases of hysterical subjects who have inflicted severe bodily injuries on themselves with this object) and does not necessarily involve any definite disintegration of personality. The problem turns to a large extent on the question of whether Miss O'Brien suffers from complete lapses of memory in connexion with the writing of these letters, a question which can only be determined by a careful investigation.

There is an incident in a case recorded by Professor Janet which presents some points of similarity, although in this case the secondary personality did not develop naturally, but was induced by hypnotism. The subject of the experiment, Madame B., on one occasion began a letter to Professor Janet in her own character and lapsed in the middle of it into her secondary personality "Leontine." The character of the letter changed correspondingly and Madame B. had no recollection of writing the second part. It would be interesting to obtain further light on Miss O'Brien's case, which may be possible, as, it seems, she is now to receive treatment in a home.

MR. TILAK'S RELEASE.

MEETING AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 20.

At the invitation of some of Mr. Tilak's admirers in Poona, a largely attended meeting was held this evening in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, Dr. Anna Saheb Patwardhan, a friend of Mr. Tilak, presiding.

It was resolved to ask the 130 signatories of the invitations to communicate to Mr. Tilak privately the joy the people feel at his release.

As a token of the esteem in which he is held by the mass of the people, the persons should, it was also resolved, hold a "Pan Supari" party in his honour at his residence on Sunday the 21st instant. It is believed the "Pan Supari" party will be a private affair.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

SUIT FOR PARTITION DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DADABHOY COWASJEE MISTRY v. ARDESHIR COWASJEE MISTRY AND OTHERS.

In this case it appeared from the pleadings that one Kawasjee Jamsetjee Mistry owned two houses at Matarpakhady and lived there with his wife Pirojebai, his two sons, Dadabhoy and Ardeshir, the plaintiff and the first defendant in this suit respectively, and his four daughters who were also parties to the suit. Pirojebai had a daughter Dinbai by her first husband who also lived in the house. She was the fourth defendant to the suit and her husband Dorabjee N. Billimoria was the fifth defendant. It appeared that in 1877, the said Kawasjee conveyed these two houses to Pirojebai by way of gift. In 1901 Pirojebai died intestate. In 1903 Kawasjee also died intestate. On the 16th of October, 1905, a family arrangement was come to between the seven children of Kawasjee according to which the two sons were to be owners of the houses in equal shares at a valuation of Rs. 10,000 and the unmarried daughters had a right to reside in the house and to be maintained by the brothers. A sum of Rs. 2,500, it was arranged, was to be given to each daughter on her marriage for her marriage expense and these sums were to be charged on the two properties. One of the daughters Jaimai was married in 1906 and Rs. 2,500 were paid to her. Subsequently a deed was executed by all the children embodying these terms.

Dinbai, the step-daughter of Kawasjee, who had no beneficial interest in the property, came to reside with the family with her husband in 1904. Disputes arose between the parties and Dorabjee set up a right to live in the family house as long as he lived with his wife Dinbai, alleging that an oral agreement had been come to between the parties at the time of the arrangement giving them such right of residence.

The plaintiff now prayed for a partition of the properties against his brother Ardeshir and disputed the right of Dinbai and Dorabjee to live in the family house, denying the existence of an oral agreement altogether. The second defendant, Shirinbai, in her written statement supported the plaintiff.

The first defendant Ardeshir and the third defendant stated that an oral agreement as alleged by Dinbai was made.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff and second defendant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for first and third defendants.

The fourth and fifth defendants appeared in person.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the first and third defendants urged that the plaintiff was entitled to partition at that stage and that the property was not capable of being partitioned. He urged that the unmarried sisters had given up their rights as heirs in their mother's estate, on the understanding that they would live in the family houses, be maintained and get their marriage expenses which were to be a charge on the properties. If the houses were partitioned the sisters would lose their right of residence and if the properties were sold, there would not be enough to pay their marriage expenses after deducting the costs of this litigation. As to the fourth and fifth defendants Mr. Kanga said that the proper course for th plaintiff was to bring an ejection suit in which the first defendant as co-tenant could have been made a party. "We are bound to say honestly," continued counsel, "that an oral agreement as alleged was made, but we are advised that it could not be proved in law." Counsel submitted that the suit for partition should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jardine for the plaintiff urged that the oral agreement was absolutely inconsistent with the formal arrangement embodied in the deed and under section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act it could not be proved. He urged that the houses were perfectly capable of being partitioned as the evidence of their engineer, Mr. Bhedwar, would show and as to the marriage expense that could remain a charge on the shares of both the brothers. There could be a partition of occupation which would be perfectly consistent with the agreement.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue for partition at that stage and that the property was not capable of being partitioned. The suit therefore was dismissed with costs against the first defendant.

As to the fourth and fifth defendants his Lordship held that they had no right to live in the house, and they were ordered to pay the cost of the issue whether they were so entitled to live or not.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY 23RD JUNE, 1914.
Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Appeal Court Work is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7-4-14.

813-13—Bick. M E and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Manecbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

855-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M E & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariana & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

287-14—Mulla & Mulla Bai Gojana widow &

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Short Causes.

5-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd. v. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff & anr Mehta D & Lallji.

107-14—Mans. H M & Co Manecklji Ardeshir Limboowalla v. Jamsedji Fakirji Mistry.

307-14—Captain & Vaidya Messrs Prier De Soane & Co a firm v. Dhaji Kanji & ors.

359-14—Ahundiras L & M Jita Khuma & ors. v. Bachoo Mahomed Tharos & ors.

448-14—Payne & Co Mahomed bai Abdul Waheb Mishori v. Saif bin Mobarak Ali Naikhi.

469-14—Ardishri H & D Co Rukhibai v. Hormusji N. Vakil & anr., Payne & Co.

497-14—Raghavaya & Co. v. Peruri Suryanarain and Co. a firm. Charngundla Venkarangayya.

510-14—Tyabji D. & Co., Jatram Kedarnath a firm v. Ganeshi Lal Randhersing & ors.

524-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing & Comn. Corptn. Ltd., v Ganesh Raghunath Kulkarni & anr.

551-14—Crawford B & Co Khatoobai v. Bai Bai Rastibai widow Crawford B & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

M J 795-13—Manecklal & Ty. v. Annie Elizabeth Faleovnet George Bernard Faleovnet.

For Decree in terms of Award and for Further Hearing.

1292-12—Bick M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors. v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy & anr Payne & Co Moti & D Part Heard.

1100-13—Jam. R & D Bai Riva widow v. Gordhan Ishwar & ors Surajmal & Co.

614-12—Vachha & Co Manickchand Verchand v. Asgerally Dawoodbhoy & ors Motichand & D.

358-13—Captain & Co Shaik Mahomed Bhandoo Miyan Nathekar v. Rabiabai widow C P. D'Cunha.

936-13—Bick M R & Co Gullamhussein Essaji v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

931-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Chandalal Kushalji a firm Dipshet & P.

490-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduba Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.

1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

882-11—Daphtary F & D R D Sethna & ors v. Bai Sonabai & ors Hiralal & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jam R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Ragh N & Co.

278-12—Ard H D & Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Syed v. Ahmed Syed Hassan Nadersha & D.

1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & ors v. Nathalal Balcrishna & ors and Tha Bhimji & Co.

984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a firm v. Hoosein Haji Moosa & ors. Bick M R & Co.

1137-13—Tyabji D & Co. Tulsidas Mohanji Karam Bai Porbai Bick M R & Co.

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

310-14—Bhai K & G SeskaranSamirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm. B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

FIELDS IN TURKISH TERRITORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 20.

The "Sind Gazette" learns from a reliable source that, as a result of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, Kasr-i-Shirin and the oilfield of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Chia Surkha are now in Turkish territory.

At Chia Surkh there is some difficulty in maintaining peace. The Turks who came to take possession of the place were repulsed by the Rajlan Kurds.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, to be held on July 2nd Babu Surendranath Banerjea will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor of Council that Rule 7 of the Bengal Legislative (Financial Statement) Rules, 1912, be so amended as to confer on the Finance Committee (constituted every year under Rule 3 of the said Rules) the right of considering the provision to be made under the several heads of expenditure in the Draft Financial Statement, and not merely that under the head of "Unallotted Expenditure," and of making proposals in respect thereof for the consideration of the Local Government."

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued on Saturday prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Gadr Di Gunj" (echo of the Mutiny), published in Gurmukhi and in any other Indian language) by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco.

Messrs. Gladstone Wylie and Company, have been granted license to supply electric traction for the Benares Scheme to be completed within three years.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

EX-POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

ALLEGED HOUSE OF CONSPIRACY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 20.

The trial of (1) Hari Govind Kalkandri a Sowcar, (2) Yalla bin Mallya Kalsai and (3) Stty bin Shuddu Tallure in connection with the alleged murder of one Shankar Rowji Deshpande, clerk of the first accused, was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump Session Judge of Belgaum, and a jury.

The first accused is charged with abetting the murder of Shanker Rowji Deshpande at the hands of Yalla Sattya, and one Amrit Bapuji Deshpande about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1913, and also with abetting Amritta in the abduction of Shanker in order that the latter might be murdered. Against the second and third accused charges of murder and of abduction with intent to murder are framed.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barristerlat-Law, with Mr. B. D. Manerikar, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, and Mr. G. K. Oka. Assistant Government Pleader, appeared fro the Crown while Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, barristers-at-Law, with Mr. Kulkarni, pleader, were for the first accused and Messrs. Datar and Soman, pleader for the other two accused.

The next witness Sakharam Shinde said he knew Harinana, Shanikar and Ambanna, and had written four documents for Shankar. The last document was written on the 2nd May and he went to Harinana's house to write it. Shankar told he was not on good terms with Hari because of the intimacy with Laxmibai. He also said he was leaving Harinana shortly. He saw Shankar last on the 5th May. Shankar and Ambanna were riding cycles, and Shankar said Harinana had asked him to accompany Ambanna to Balekundri and he was going to see land there. Both then went away.

Eight days after he met Harinana near his office, and when asked where Shankar was he said he had run away with ten thousand rupees' worth of property. He had seen Harinana twice in Vithalrao's house. The first time he saw Harinana Gangadharrao, Ambana, Hanmarao and Yalgi were also there. He saw him again three days after the same people being present. Ambanna stood outside and when asked said he had rented the house for amusement. He knew Harinna's handwriting.

THE WITNESS'S PAST.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said:—I was in the police for eleven years. I left it on account of enmity with Belgaum people I cannot mention names. I was special officer at the time of the Swadeshi movement. The police did not take proceedings against me for security for good behaviour. I did not know if police so intended. I made an application to the City magistrate regarding the same. In 1911, I was charged for hurt and criminal intimidation. I was not convicted, I was only fined. There are civil decrees against me. There were execution proceedings against me and in 1910 there were criminal proceedings against me. I stated I took part in the Swadeshi movement. I was in custody for two days for want of security.

I have been on bad terms with Gangadharrao for seven or eight years. I never sent reports against him. Harinana never came to my shop when Shankar was not there. Harinana wrote *chits* in my shop four or five times within five months, about 1913. I did not read the *chits*. I was examined three times before in this case. In all these I never stated that Harinana was coming to my shop, because I was not asked. I have a register of documents, and there is no mention of Shankar's last document. I have stated that Shankar did not allow me to copy it. I never gave the reason. I knew Shankar for one year. I stated before the magistrate that Shankar and Ambana were leading their cycles. In my statement under Sec. 164 I said they were riding cycles.

The later statement is correct. Shankar looked pale. He told me that Harinana knew of his connection with Laxumibai and was being tutored to drive him away. But I have stated that Harinana would not allow Shankar to go. I have not stated before that Harinana told Shankar to go to Balikundri. I was not tutored to make the addition in my later statement. There was nobody present when I conversed with Harinana. I fix the date of Shankar's disappearance as May because Nizamuddin came to me asking about Shankar eight days after. I never said before that I had seen Harinana writing. I might have forgotten that.

I have never been inside the "house of conspiracy." I think these persons were conspiring to murder Shankar. I cannot say if the room where they were sitting had an opening in the roof; there was lamp light and all were sitting on a bench in row. I saw this while passing. I did not stop a second. I recognized them all. I saw them next three days after. I again saw they were in a semi-circle. They were all talking. On the second occasion I asked Ambanna "Why are you staying in this house?" and he said he had rented it. He did not say it was for 15 days. I said before the magistrate that he said that. Ambanna stayed some times with Astekar and Gangadharrao. I never saw him eat or sleep in Gangadharrao's house. I don't know where Ambanna lived when he rented the house. I informed Nijamuddin on the 19th May that Shankar had been murdered, and he took me that very day to Sundra's house. It was not in my presence that Sundra told Nijamuddin that Ambanna took Shankar from her house on Monday 1 p.m. In my statement under Sec. 164, Criminal Procedure Code, I have stated that Sundra told Nijammuddin in my presence that I did not know Shankar had a mistress. I knew he had one, but do not know who. My memory is as good now as before. I said I saw these men only twice, and that I saw five men on the second occasion. In my statement under Sec. 164, I stated that none except four were seen in that house.

It is true I have 1½ acres of land. I do not know the assessment; I have not paid it. I have not seen the receipts of assessment.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness stated I was in the police service when I gave information in the Swadeshi movement.

A BICYCLE DEALER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness, Sitaram, said he dealt in bicycles. On the 17th May, 1911, he sold a bicycle to Kalkundrikar. At that time the Khata was in the name of Harinana's elder brother.

Shamrao Nathaji stated that he knew Shankar and Amrit. He saw Shankar last on May 5th, 1913. He had gone to the post office to register a letter to his relation, Daji Laxman. He saw Shankar at 3-45 or 4 p.m. and Amrit cycling.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nortion witness said: I was in the police, but have left the service. I was discharged. I never pledged ornaments. I might have once or twice. I might have stopped Shankar and asked where he was going if I had special business on that day. I did not stop him. Before the committing magistrate I might have stated that I did not remember the name to whom the letter was to be sent. Daji is my brother-in-law. I met Shankar from the post office. I went to post before 4 o'clock. Next day Daji's brother came. Before the committing magistrate I stated the addressee came next day, because the brother came. I did not state to the committing magistrate that he was talking with the oilman whose name he forgot. That statement appeared in the deposition. Witness was asked to produce the diary on Tuesday, as he said he had made an entry of purchasing the stamp on the 5th May and the register was not accepted that day.

VAKILS AS ADVOCATES.

JUDGES' SUGGESTIONS DISCUSSED.

At a meeting of the Vakils' Association of the Calcutta High Court held Wednesday afternoon, the letter of the Registrar of the High Court, original side, to the President of the Vakils' Association on the question of the admission of Vakils as Advocates, came up for consideration, says the "Statesman." In that letter the Registrar invited an expression of the views of the various branches of the legal profession on two possible suggestions which had been put before the Judges.

The first of the suggestions is that a limited number of vakils, say, six, should be admitted as advocates to take precedence as advocates according to the date of their admission as vakils. This would partly be in the nature of a compliment to men who have risen to the top of their profession, it would also enable a few vakils to appear on the original side with the seniority due to their standing and acquirements. In practice they would probably be occasionally retained to argue points of law, but it is not at all likely that they would ever appear to examine witnesses or conduct the more usual kind of case. It would also make it possible for junior barristers to appear with them on the appellate side.

The second suggestion is to divide both branches of the profession into two divisions of seniors and juniors, whatever name they might be called by. The senior pleaders would take precedence of junior barristers, and thus it would be possible for junior barristers to appear in many cases on the appellate side in which they are not retained, because the client wishes to retain the services of a senior vakil who is not willing to appear as junior in the case. Seniors would take precedence among themselves according to the date of their admission as seniors, as King's Counsel do in England, and thus the more successful practitioners would acquire a new seniority regulated by his professional success, while a less successful man would be relieved to some extent from the consequences of being outstripped by his junior, which in many cases no doubt operate with considerable hardship.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Vakils' Association most of the senior members expressed their disapproval of the suggestions made in the Registrar's letter. They thought that the Judges considered it a favour to admit a limited number of vakils as advocates on certain conditions. There was no general principle laid down from which the suggestions had been deduced. They were therefore arbitrary. The Vakils, the speakers contended, had never begged such favours. The most respected among the Vakils suggested that the admission into advocatship ought to be either according to senority or according to rank (i.e., preference should be given to Doctors of Law) or according to the amount of income tax paid by them.

After some discussion it was resolved that Babu Ram Chander Mitter, Government pleader, be asked to draft a reply to the letter of the Registrar.

This year marks the tercentenary anniversary of the existence of the Church in India. It is just three hundred years since the first English Chaplain was sent out to India, and it also marks the lapse of exactly a century since the first Anglican Bishop set foot upon its shores. It was in 1613 that the East India Company took the first step towards the making of provision for the spiritual needs of its servants. The action then decided upon took the form of a resolution directing that supplies of Bibles and Common Prayer-books should be delivered over to the charge of the pursers of the vessels forming the second fleet despatched to India, and further appointing a creator to accompany the fleet.

Sikh Sabhas of various places have passed resolutions asking facilities for Indians in Canada and have telegraphed to the Premier of Canada for redress of the Hindu immigrants' grievances.

Owing to a derailment near Bankipore, the Calcutta mail was six hours late in reaching Simla on Sunday.

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LONDON LETTER.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING.

SCENE AT COURT.

THE TWO OFFENDERS.

LATE SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

LORD MERSEY EN VOYAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 5.

Whatever view may be taken of the Suffragette movement the persistence of the Militants,—after all but a handful of the sex!—has scarce'y a precedent. Cabinet Ministers are for the moment neglected and energies are diverted to more exalted quarters. As I write the air is charged with all kinds of reports of startling incident at their Majesties' Court last night. Some say that a lady actually fell on her knees and addressed the King in passionate tones; but I am told by an official, who, however, was not one of those who saw the event, that matters did not go quite so far. It does seem, however, that a lady started addressing the King in a high strung voice, and that, as a result, two ladies were led to an ante-room until their car arrived and promptly sent home. Needless to say the Royal Circle were quite unmoved and so far as appearances went, did not observe the incident. Indeed the hand of the suffragette is everywhere and the cost to the country in police work must be enormous. Just now the Windsor and Eton authorities are taking anxious measures to protest their Majesties' young son at school, warning having been received two days ago that the militant sisterhood contemplate some harm, though what that harm is has not transpired. They cannot really imagine that in these days kidnapping and holding as hostages of an English Royal Prince is feasible. The distinguished, if not militant suffragette, Lady Frances Balfour, has shown rather more executive common sense than most persons connected with the movement by turning the suffragette experiences of Police Courts to practical account. Lady Frances has risen above the scream of egoism that has unfortunately marred so much of the work of women's suffrage and noted the troubles of other prisoners of both sexes; the fool, the degenerate, the half-witted, the confirmed harlot, and the young girl in trouble, who follow one another into the dock without any clear idea as to the meaning of the hurried and garbled proceedings before them. This sort of thing brings conviction. The suffragette who will give immediate proof of her breadth of sympathy and practical interest in the sufferings of the community will make more converts to the "cause" in a day than generation of hunger strikers. Lady Frances Balfour, by the way, belongs to a circle of sympathisers with "votes for women." Mr. Arthur Balfour is her brother-in-law, the late Duke of Argyll was her brother, while her sister is the Duchess of Northumberland. Lady Frances' husband was the late Colonel Eustace Balfour, who for some years commanded the "London Scottish" and was one of the most popular volunteer officers. He was a man of striking physique, having been several inches over six feet in height. He died three years ago.

THE OFFENDERS AT COURT.

As I am sending the letter to the mail a friend telephones me to say that the young ladies who made so striking an appeal at Court yesterday were the two daughters of the late Sir Arthur Blomfield. They should be *personae gratae* with their Majesties, for their father, who was the distinguished ecclesiastical architect who restored Southwark Cathedral, was much esteemed by the late King Edward and was more than once a guest at Sandringham House. His father was that Bishop of London who was tutor to Queen Victoria. Bishop Blomfield was a very able man but not distinguished by originality, and his male descendents have been decidedly conventional, though sound workers in the various professions of their choice. Originality and enterprise, however, is plentiful among the ladies of the family. The latest outburst of the heroines of last night proves them to be women of no ordinary calibre. Another granddaughter of the Bishop is Miss Dorothy Blomfield, known in private life as the wife of the Reverend Gerald Gurney, once an actor but now a clergyman, whose views are the highest of the high Anglican. Miss Dorothy Gurney is a poet of power, her hymn "Oh, Perfect Love!" sharing with Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light" the distinction of being a true poem as well as an inspired hymn. In view or recent events it is interesting to note that it was especially written for the wedding of King George V and his Consort, then Duke and Duchess of York.

THE FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON.

Events of the week have included the "Fourth of June" at Eton. Windsor and Eton are enjoying glorious weather and the towns are gay with some decorations and lots of well dressed ladies. Many persons are wearing red roses in honour of the Princess Christian's birthday. Among the noticeable sights is the statue of Queen Victoria which is beautifully decorated with palms and choice hothouse palms. Prince Henry looked very jolly and smart in his neat Eton suit and glossy hat as he went to early chapel, and seemed quite oblivious of the interest he is supposed to excite among "women political"; as a matter of fact if the police take the story seriously no one else does.

To-day the annual Horse Show at Olympia has opened; it is the greatest event of its kind in the world. I trust to have something to say about it next week.

At Murray's nightclub yesterday afternoon a special matinee was organised for Mr. C. Arthur Pearson's Fund for the National Institution for the Blind. There was a great gathering of Musical Comedy Stars. The Club presented a brilliant spectacle and financially the matinee was a great success.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

It was about sixteen years ago that I was boating up the Thames with a well-known lawyer. We were resting by one of the beautiful little islands below Great Marlow when we were hailed by a particularly smart launch carrying among its passengers several ladies, mostly handsome and all well-dressed. The host who hailed my friend was a typical Englishman of the "public school" type with a neatly trimmed beard and straight clearly cut Saxon features. He was Sir Douglas Straight, then Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," for thirteen years a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and before that a well-known advocate at the Central Court, who had fought his way to the front through the tortuous paths of journalism, followed by the Bar. Sir Douglas has just passed away at a nursing home in Fitz Roy Square. His final career as a member of the "Fourth Estate" was perhaps the happiest period of the late lawyer's life. He was very popular among journalists generally, and as editor of a high class journal owned by a multi-millionaire like Mr. Astor he was able to adopt a high-minded independent policy suited to his character and temperament. It scarcely seems appropriate that criticisms from this end of the Empire should be directed against the career of an official during his work in India; but it has generally been understood that the Bench at Allahabad was scarcely the ideal position for Sir Douglas. In the first place the climate told on his health and undoubtedly accounted for those outbursts of irritability that characterised his judicial career. Besides he was not an imaginative man and there was a limitation to his capacity for sympathy. These were faults essentially English; but he possessed in an equal degree some of the virtues of his countrymen; his keen sense of humour, his untiring pains in collecting all the facts and securing the truth of a case, alone would have insured him a certain success as a judge. At Home he had great experience of criminal work at the Old Bailey; but he was not a character to assimilate new ideas and how different must be the conditions under which crime should be considered in India to those ruling at Home. Among the notable personalties of the Old Bailey in Sir Douglas Straight's early days the aged Sir Harry Poland is still with us, and to judge from the letters that appear from his pen from time to time his head is as clear and his wit as incisive as ever. The father of the present Mr. Justice Avory, who had known Sir Douglas' father as a fellow official, died some months ago and my reference to the event at the time may be in the recollection of your readers. Mr. Montagu Williams who was the "poor man's friend" among the old Bailey leaders of the day passed away some years ago. I am glad to say that Treasury Counsel at the Old Bailey have reverted to the policy of those earlier days; a desire to give the prisoner every reasonable loop-hole with which to clear himself. In the days of the leadership of the present Public Prosecutor, there was more than a faint suspicion of a desire for conviction.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON.

Closely following the passing away of Sir Douglas Straight there comes the news of Sir William Anson's death over which two hemispheres may mourn, for Sir William was one of the greatest lawyers in the world. Politics are without my province, but I have thought over evidence of the depth and thoroughness of Sir William Anson that I have not seen noted anywhere. Whether right or wrong Mr. Balfour's education policy is universally acknowledged to be marked by a characteristic that distinguished much of his domestic policy in Ireland. As time progresses its foresight and thoroughness of thought becomes apparent. It may be amended to some extent or tinkered, but all attempts to upset it have failed. It was Sir William Anson, who was at the Tory leader's elbow during those dreary nights when he forced his Bill through the House of Commons in the face of a brilliant Opposition and apathy on the part of most of his followers. Undoubtedly Sir William was a giant in the educational world. Just now, when Tories and Radicals are on the eve of a fight over the reforming of the Constitution, what must be the feeling of the Opposition Front Bench at losing the services of this great constitutional lawyer!

LORD MERSEY AT SEE.

Lord Mersey who is going to Canada to take part in the inquiry into the Empress of Ireland distaster will, of course, be remembered as chairman of the Committee of inquiry on the "Titanic" disaster. He has just returned from a visit to the Mediterranean and I wonder whether the fellow passengers crossing the Atlantic will be entertained by as many "boat drills" as were practised for his benefit on the voyage to Southern Europe. His Lordship proved a keen, if genial critic on more than one occasion. Lord Mersey is always very popular with fellow passengers, being extremely entertaining and quite without affectation. He is not very fond of being distinguished. At Gibralter, when the Governor's pinnace arrived for his conveyance, he turned laughingly to his companions and said, "Dear, dear, I wish they would not do this sort of thing; it always costs me money." The remark resulted from a love of paradox, for Lord Mersey's worst enemy could not accuse him of meanness.

FOURTH OF JUNE CELEBRATIONS AT ETON.

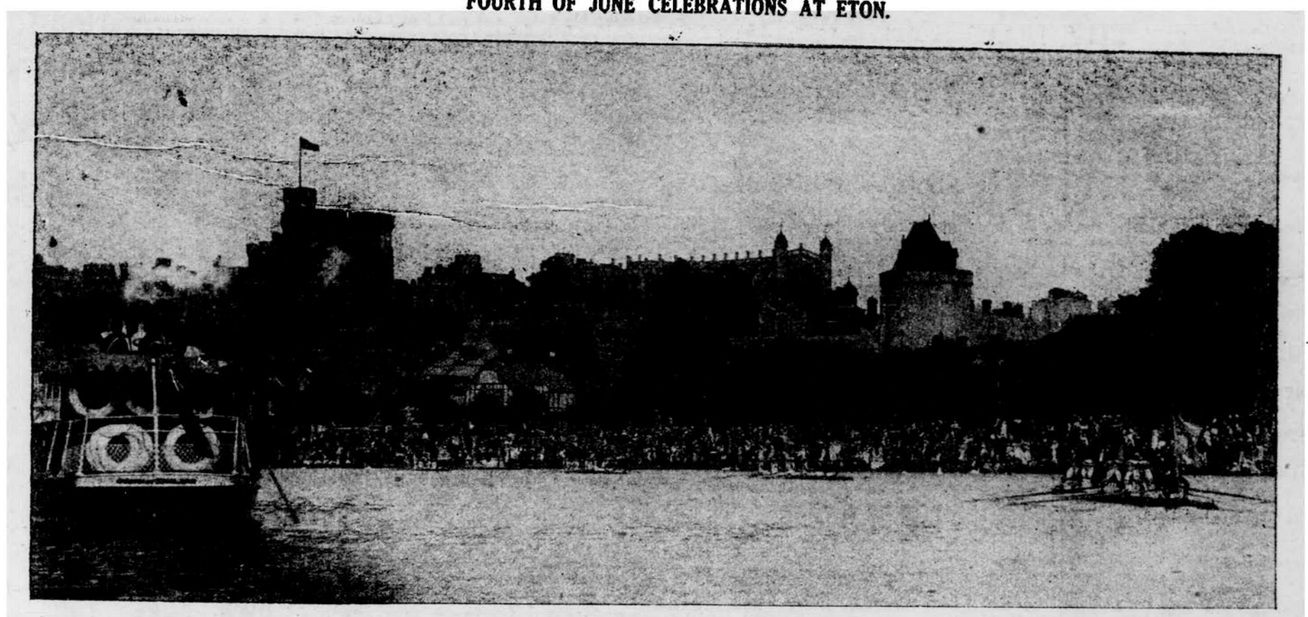

Photo by Topical Press.

Procession of boats up the river in front of Windsor Castle.

Photo by Central News.

Prince Henry on the way to the cricket ground.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

It is notified that a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held on September 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. I. Griffin resigns the Civil Service, Col. A. O. Evans, I.M.S., Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Burma, is granted combined leave for eight months. The services of Major Mackelvie, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. V. Rushforth is posted as Currency Officer at Karachi.

PUBLIC-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Rose officiates as Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, vice Mr. Purves on leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Church, Manager, Ghove Allie Tea Company, Assam, is appointed a Member of the Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Pringle resigned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis holds current duties of the office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave for two months of Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta, who is now on tour, returns to Calcutta on the 11th August, after visiting Shillong, Gauhati, Silchar, Dhubri, Mymensingh, Dacca, Chandpur, Chittagong, and Barisal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance surveys being carried out by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Company Calcutta, for the following lines of railway on the 2ft. 6in. gauge, viz., (1) from Jessore to Bagmare, a distance of about 60 miles; (2) from Jhenidah to Madhumati, a distance of about 33½ miles, and (3) from Jhenidah to Kaligunga, a distance of about 27 miles.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE OF HOUSE SEARCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 20.

The sessions trial in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day. Chabbo Lal, a witness at the searches at Hanwant Sahai's house on March 5th, 6th and 7th described the searches in detail. Another witness of the same searches, Manni Lal, a cigarette vendor, gave similar evidence. Sub-Inspector Ganga Singh deposed that in March, in the presence of the witness, he searched the same premises and removed a copy of the book, "The Prince," by Machiavelli.

The Judge objected to the line of cross-examination adopted by Mr. Shiv Nanain, who suggested that the book could have been taken in the witness's pocket to the house and left there.

Murani Lal and Ram Chand, the witnesses of this search, deposed that they searched the Sub-Inspector, who took off his coat and laid it on one side. Lachman Das and Ganpat Rai, described a search of Ganeshi Lal Khasta's house, of which they were witnesses more than a year ago. A postman, Beni Pershad, proved the delivery of a registered letter to Manu Lal. Mutassadi Lal produced letters written to him by Hanwant Sahai. The evidence of Ram Chand went to prove that Amir Chand was the lessee of the house occupied by Ganeshi Lal Khasta in which was the "Akash" Press.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday.

NEW DANGER FOR PERSIA.

RUSSIAN PROPOSES SAAD ED DOWLEH AS PREMIER.

The approach of the Shah's coronation, the rumoured decision of the Regent to leave for Europe immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, the uncertainty whether enough deputies from the provinces will arrive at the capital by the time of the coronation to legalise a sitting of the Mejliss, and the Russian manœuvre to nip in the bud the progress of the gendarmery, all combined have been for some time a source of anxiety in Teheran, says a Teheran Correspondent. This anxiety has lately been changed to alarm by the information, which has leaked out from well-informed quarters, that the Russian Government, finding the present juncture most opportune, has renewed its attempt to place the notorious, rapacious, and reactionary Saal ed-Dowleh at the head of the Persian Government, and in seeking Sir Edward Grey's consent to that plan. The success of M. Sazonoff at the Balmoral meeting in obtaining the reluctant consent of Sir Edward Grey to the return of Saad ed-Dowleh to Persia as a candidate for the Regency of Premiership is no doubt still fresh in the mind of the British public. Saad ed-Dowleh's declaration at Baku to the Russian press that there was no opposition to the return of Mohammad Ali except on the part of a handful of people in England is well known; his subsequent intrigue with Shuja ed-Dowleh and the Sipahdar to overthrow the Regent, the Constitutional Government, and its supporters the Bakhtiaras, and to bring back Mohammad Ali to the throne, are fully described in the Blue Book of 1913. There is no need to repeat them here.

The attempt to interfere with the government of Persia to such an extent at a time when the Mejliss is on the point of meeting and has to choose for itself the right man to be entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet is an evil augury for the future of Persia and its Constitution.

If the appointment of such a notorious character be forced on the people there will be an end to the Constitution and the Mejliss, the gendarmery will be destroyed and Teheran will become a second Tabriz. People in Teheran look to the friends of Persia in England to do their best for Persia if they perceive any possibility of Sir Edward Grey's giving way to the persuasion of Russia.

ELSHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government of India has often declared that one of the educational aims it will endeavour to attain in the near future is the introduction of the system of residential colleges. It is not quite certain that the Bombay Government have realized the importance and urgency of this improvement in higher Eduction in India. The Colleges in its sole charge may have residencies attached to them but the important point to be considered is the condition of these residencies, their sanitary arrangements, the nature of their surroundings and the amount of convenience that the resident students enjoy. The recently built hostel attached to the Grant Medical College is an instance of the lack of attention being paid to the needs and conveniences of students of the College. The condition of the Elphinstone College Hostel is another instance. For years its condition was to my mind, a just ground for severe public condemnation. The Hostel was most fittingly nick-named "Wellington Mews." We must thank our late Governor Lord Sydenham for the many improvements made during the last three years. Much still remains to be done, although the real remedy of many of its defects lies in its removal to a better place. But even where it is, a great many improvements can be made so as to increase the convenience of those who pay for the maintenance of the residency.

What strikes one most is its extremely gloomy appearance due to the thick deep-chocolate which is periodically daubed on all its exterior walls, and its doors and windows. There would also be more light in students' rooms if a higher colour were used. The levels both in the verandahs and rooms are in places very incorrect and must be a source of great inconvenience in the rainy season. The furniture that is given to students is the heaviest that I have seen in any College Residency. The cots and chairs in the Elphinstone College quarters are only a little softer than the bare ground. It has been the declared profession of the Government that Government educational institutions, schools and colleges are to be regarded as models for private institutions to come up to. Restricting our criticism only to Bombay City, we find that the Elphinstone College Hostel is considerably worse furnished than either the St. Xavier or Wilson College Hostels.

I do not think that it is necessary or even desirable to go into details in the matter. I trust that what I have written will be sufficient to show that the Elphinstone College Hostel compares very unfavourably with like institutions in Bombay, and that its condition calls for serious and speedy attention of the Government.

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

TERMS OF LORD GORELL'S NEW BILL.

The text is issued of the Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Gorell, son of the late Lord Gorell formerly President of the Divorce Court, to give effect to the findings of the Royal Commission on Divorce, so far as they were common to the majority and minority reports. The principal enacting cluse provides that:

Any married person may apply to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division of the High Court of Justice (hereinafter called the High Court) to dissolve his or her marriage on the ground that since the celebration thereof the other party thereto has committed adultery.

Any of the following are to constitute an absolute defence to any proceedings for divorce:—

(a) that the facts alleged are denied;
(b) that the applicant has been accessory to or conniving at the adultery alleged;
(c) that the applicant has condoned the adultery alleged;
(d) that the application is made or prosecuted in collusion with any defendant or co-defendant.

Provided an agreement honestly and properly made as to the course to be taken in any proceedings shall not be treated as conclusive proof of collusion, if there existed previously to such agreement any adequate and good ground for divorce.

A discretionary defence to any proceedings may be provided by any of the following circumstances:—

(a) that the applicant has during the marriage committed adultery;
(b) that the applicant has been guilty of cruelty towards the defendant.
(c) that the applicant has deserted the defendant;
(d) that the applicant has been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the application;
(e) that the applicant has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conducted to the adultary alleged.

It is further provided that the High Court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

A decree for nullity may be granted if the defendant was at the time of marriage of unsound mind or in a state of incipient mental unsoundness, which has become definite within six months of the marriage, or was at the time of the marriage subject to epilepsy or to recurrent fits of insanity.

A decree nisi may be made on presumption of death; and seven years' absence is to be prima-facie evidence of death.

Additional powers are taken to make separation and maintenance orders, to deal with co-defendants, and varying the rules of evidence in matrimonial cases; to make a decree nisi absolute in a shorter time than six months, if the Court shall so decide; and declaring that non-compliance with a decree of restitution of conjugal rights shall not be deemed to be desertion.

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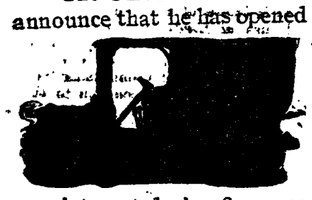

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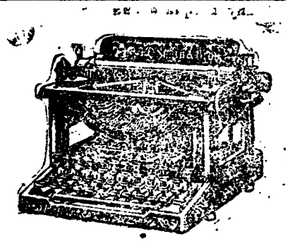

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THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S VIEWS.

USELESSNESS OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS.

FUTURE NAVAL WARFARE.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott in sending "The Times" a letter addressed by him to a correspondent, writes:—

Although I have retired from his Majesty's Navy, many people have written, and are still writing, to me as to whether we should build small battleships or large. My opinion is that we should not be building either. My reasons for holding this opinion will be found in a letter I wrote some time ago, and a copy of which I enclose herewith.

The letter is as follows:—

52, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W. 15th December, 1913.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter I have seen the correspondence in the Press, suggesting building smaller battleships, and also the arguments as to whether two or four battleships should be laid down in 1914.

If we have battleships we must have thick armour on them to keep out the enemy's shot, and we must have speed to give a tactical advantage in bringing our fire on the enemy; these are axioms among naval officers. For battleships our nation and all other nations have very properly decided to have big ships, big guns, thick armour, and high speed.

The other question is, are we in 1914 to build two or four battleships? The Little Navyites say two in order to save money; the Big Navyites say four to, as they think, save the country. If battleships are of use in saving the country, the Little Navyites are foolish and unpatriotic. If battleships are of no use, then the Big Navyites are wrong in putting the country to the expense of building four more; the real question to settle before even talking about building more battleships is, "*Are they of use or are they not?*" For some thousands of years, armed vessels floating on the surface of the water have been used for attack and defence; these vessels to-day vary in size from a canoe containing one man armed with a spear, to a 32,000-ton battleship armed with 15in. guns, and these craft, whether large or small, all float on the water and are visible. In this island, we depend upon our food supply coming from over seas; hence it has been necessary for us to have a large number of armed ships to protect our commerce and to safeguard our food supply. This protecting force or insurance of our country is called the Royal Navy, and to-day consists of a large number of ships that swim on the water and can be seen, and a few that swim under the water and cannot be seen.

FUNCTION OF A VESSEL OF WAR.

The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water.

The functions of a vessel of a war were:—

Defensively.

1. To attack ships that come to bombard our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships convoying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensively.

1. To bombard an enemy's ports.
2. To blockade an enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

The submarine renders 1, 2, and 3 impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines; therefore, the functions of a battleship as regards 1, 2, and 3, both defensively and offensively, have disappeared.

The fourth function of a battleship is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent manoeuvres both at home and abroad where submarines have been employed, and the demonstration should have made us realize that, now that submarines have come in, battleships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purpose, and, consequently, building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defence of the Empire.

As regards the protection of our commerce on the high seas, we must examine who can interfere with it.

Turkey Greece, Austria, and Italy must pass through the narrow Straits of Gibraltar to get at our commerce.

Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar, well equipped with aeroplanes to observe the enemy's movements, and submarines to attack him, would make egress from the Mediterranean very difficult.

Spain and Portugal have ports open to the Atlantic, and could interfere with our commerce, but war with those countries seems very improbable, and they are not very far from Gibraltar.

France from Brest could harass our commerce, but if homeward-bound ships gave that port a wide berth and signalled by wireless if they were attacked fast cruisers and submarines from Plymouth could be very soon on the spot.

Russia and Germany are very badly placed for interfering with our commerce; to North of Scotland, and even if they get out they have nowhere to coal.

America could attack our commerce, but they would have a long way to come.

If by submarines we close egress from the North Sea and Mediterranean, it is difficult to see how our commerce can be much interferred with.

A RISKY OPERATION.

It has been suggested to me that submarines and aeroplanes could not stop egress from the Mediterranean, that a fleet would steam through at night. With aeroplanes that would report the approach of a fleet, and 30 or 40 invisible submarines in the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, trying to pass through them at night would be a very risky operation.

Submarines and aeroplanes have entirely revolutionized naval warfare, no fleet can hide itself from the aeroplane eye, and the submarine can deliver a deadly attack even in broad daylight.

Under these circumstances I can see no use for battleships and very little chance of much employment for fast cruisers. The Navy will be entirely changed; naval officers will no longer live on the sea, but either above it or under it, and the strain on their system and nerves will be so great that a very lengthy period of service will not be advisable; it will be a Navy of youth, for we shall require nothing but boldness and daring.

In war time the scouting aeroplanes will always be high above on the look-out, and the submarines in constant readiness, as ar the engines at a fire station. If an enemy is sighted, the gong sounds at the leash of a flotilla of submarines will be slipped. Whether it be night or day, fine or rough, they must go out to search for their quarry: if they find her, she is doomed, and they give no quarter: they cannot board her and take her as a prize, as in the olden days: they only wait till she sinks, then return home without even knowing the number of human beings that they have sent to the bottom of the ocean.

Will any battleship expose herself to such a dead certainty of destruction? I say, No. Not only is the open sea unsafe; a battleship is not immune from attack even in a closed harbour, for the so-called protecting boom at the entrance can easily be blown up. With a flotilla of submarines commanded by dashing young officers, of whom we have plenty, I would undertake to get through any boom into any harbour, and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbour.

If a battleship is not safe either on the high seas or in harbour, what is the use of a battleship?

It has been argued to me that if a foreign Power destroys our submarines we are at the mercy of his Dreadnoughts. There can be no doubt about the accuracy of this statement, but submarines are difficult to destroy, because it is difficult to attack what you cannot see. A Power that sends out ships to look for and destroy submarines will be courting disaster; the submarine when in the water must be kept away from, not looked for.

Submarines will be hauled up on land, with arrangements for instantly launching them when required they can only be attacked by airships dropping bombs on them.

What we require is an enormous fleet of submarine airships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time.

It has been argued to me that our enemy will seize some island in the Atlantic, get some fast cruisers there, with plenty of coal and from this island prey on our commerce. This is ridiculous; the moment we hear of it we send a flotilla of submarines towed by an Atlantic liner, she drops them just when in sight of the island, and she brings them back to England when they have sunk everything they found at the island.

If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines, I am of opinion that that country will at once lock up the Dreadnoughts in some safe harbour; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and airships will fly over our country; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything that they can get at.

We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbours and much shipping is at a great disadvantage, if the enemy has submarines.

I do not think that the importance of submarines has been fully recognised, neither do I think that it has been realized how completely their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor-vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea.—Yours, etc.

PERCY SCOTT.

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We are invariably too busy but having accumulated a vast number of

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WRAPS
EVENING GOWNS
MILLINERY

Ready to Wear.

The goods are quite fresh, exquisitely cut in the latest style and well tailored, and even our Blouses are stamped wi that undefinable cut and style which is unobtainable elsewhere.

OUR FIRST SALE FOR TWO YEARS.

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Rose, Orange, Strawberry — Lemon, Banana, Raspberry — Lime Juice Cordial and Cream Vanilla

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Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

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Agents:— NATIONAL AGENCY

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 5.

The scarf with which we have been so long familiar as one of the most charming and artistic of dress accessories is rapidly developing into the fichu, and is becoming more fascinating than ever. The change is produced by edging the scarf with a dainty frill. These frills are not necessarily of the same colour as the scarf. Very delightful are the scarves in brocaded gauze, which are edged with chiffon frills in a plain colour, harmonising with the chief shade in the gauze. Other scarves have double frills of black and white chiffon veiling each other; and another charming idea is to continue the scheme of colour adopted in the fichu in the flowers and ribbons decorating the shepherdess hat with which it is worn. The cape is growing in popularity as a wrap, and is often made to match the costume, with a bright-coloured silk or satin lining; but there are also plenty of plain and useful cloth capes very suitable for travelling.

A DAINTY CHILD'S FROCK.

The pretty little frock of which a design is given in our illustration is sure to find many admirers both among the young folks and their elders. It is a very dainty confection, especially intended for wear in the coming summer. The material is lawn, in the attractive Paris shade, and the groundwork of the embroidery is of the same tint, while the embroidery itself is in white. The cut is very simple. The sleeves are in the favourite Raglan shape, and the seams, the heading of the cuff-frills and the flounces are all outlined in beading. The panel front is of tucked lawn, while the waistband is of broad cherry-coloured ribbon. This ribbon, with a bunch of crimson cherries, is used to trim the pretty hat of fine burnt straw.

AN ORIGINAL BLOUSE.

The fancy for checks and plaids and stripes has attained an extraordinary vogue at the present time; our hats, our coats, our capes, our frocks, and our blouses alike show its influence. At times trimmings of this character can be very effective, and a good example of this is shown in the blouse which is sketched in our illustration. The blouse itself is of ivory broche silk, cut in the simple loose kimono style, and its original effect is entirely due to the very smart collar, cuffs, and reverse of black and ivory check taffetas silk. The low collar is fastened with a handsome bow of cerise and black. Other colours could be used in the check, and if the darker shade were chosen to match the colour of the skirt the effect would be entirely commendable.

A CHARMING SUMMER FROCK.

For a young girl it would be hardly possible to discover a more attractive design for a summer frock than the dainty creation shown in our illustration. It is fashionable, without being in the least extravagant. Various materials could be utilised, but a spotted or fancy silk, or a printed ninon or chiffon, would serve with admirable effect. The skirt is a simple three-tier one, and the bodice is cut in the Raglan style, with a collar and cuffs of white hemstitched lawn. The waistband, with its long ends, is of black velvet. The roses in the front should match with those used to trim the pretty shepherdess hat, and should be of a contrasting shade to the chief colour in the gown. Thus deep cerise roses would look well on a material with a white ground patterned in pale blue and pink.

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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

"AT HOME DAYS."

A PLEA FOR THEIR REVIVAL.

Nowadays we march quickly; you can mark it in the new walk of woman. Each season differs from the last and sees an old habit on the wane, a fresh landmark vanishing, some new pretext for relaxing rules, observes a "Times" correspondent "Form" tends to dwindle; but social sloppiness is excused by the plea of an advance in ease and freedom. We are not, however, always the freer or easier for being so free and easy, and some sort of discipline is needed even for enjoyment. Still, there are two (perhaps 20) sides to every question, including this of the time-honoured "At Home" day, now, though not extinct, in process of flickering out of fashion. "Why," you may urge, "make believe that a bore is not a bore?. It is a bore. Why turn a mere convention into a law? Any day will do if you really want to see your friends, and then there are telephones to ring them up first. Any afternoon will serve for calls after a party. It is silly to be set." Quite so. But is it not true also that what we can do at any time we seldom do at all? And why be slipshod? Since the moment when the straw hat and "bowler" invaded the Row (now a full decade), since may be motor-manners have come to stay, society grows more and more dishevelled. Why rumple it once more?

DATES AND DETAILS.

Only lately this "At Home" day was as much a part of the accepted order as visiting cards. Who dared to hint that it was a bore? It hinged on to the routine of creation. And what an admirable vent for the ladies who may be styled "district visitors," the ladies who love calling for calling's sake, and go about loudly lamenting how little they can ever see of their friends owing to the new shortness of the season. This lament is in truth their pride and profession; but the "At Home" day, it must be owned, gave it small excuse. Rather it piloted their visitations. No friend, however distant, was safe from any of them. All afternoon, with brief intervals for shopping she roved from one "At Home" day to another. True, occasionally—inevitably—she mixed them up. "At home the first and last Fridays of the month," or "At home every Tuesday till the third week in July," or "At home Wednesday till Whitsuntide," are announcements calculated for interchange, especially if one be moderately muddle-headed. It is so easy to confuse dates and details. But these little errors never disturbed the conversational tenor of her way. And for most of us it is so much to be regular. To system we will sacrifice many things, and perhaps taxes on memory are the only taxes cheerfully paid. Moreover, the "At Home" day served as a sort of "Bradshaw" to our endless visiting list. We knew precisely when to call on those that we really liked, and when we were sure of missing those whom we really did not like. We knew, so to speak, what trains to catch in the social railway-station. This added to the certainties of life. On the day named we were sure to find our tattling company over their tea-table.

SOCIABLE SOCIETY.

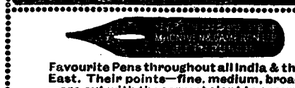
If society is to be at all sociable, points of close contact must be multiplied; and, with modern speed, there are none too many. The "At Home" day gives them, and so far its merits outweigh its drawbacks. It is (or was) to the big crushes what home is to the hotel, what the pipe seems to the cigarette; and it leaves behind a fine glow of self-satisfaction. Even if one called on the one day when by chance the "at homesters" were absent, still one could depart in peace, with a sense of having done the duty which England expects from every woman. We felt in harmony with the scheme of society And the custom made it so easy, too, for us to "do the civil thing" by "those people we met abroad"—to look in, spy out the land, and behave accordingly. We need not even look in; we need only, if we choose, drop cards. If we prefer to drop acquaintance we need only *send* cards. On the other hand, if we like them in London—which is so different from liking them on the Continent—we may be constantly thrown together till we become the dearest friends in the world, or at least in the season. Marriages have happened through the medium of such "At Home" days. They are centres of attraction.

VISITORS AND VISITED.

So far we have thought mainly of the visitor. But how about the visited? Does not (or did not) the "At Home" day lend an importance to the week? It is an event. On that day mother and daughters make the best of themselves and the drawing-room. Everything is better than usual—flowers, frocks, tea, cakes, cretonnes, conversation. A day like this in moderate households tends to act as a sort of hope. It brightens the present and gilds the future. There they wait radiantly expectant. In troop the visitors, and depend upon it, even if late, a young man or so will turn up. When father strolls back from the club there will be something to tell him. The "At Home" day is a day apart, a secular Sunday. It is a pity from this point of view to dispense with it, nor will gentility willingly forego so cheap a means towards being hospitable.

For cheap it is, not only in the cost of it but in its conditions. It takes us out of the shop's way, it takes us out of the way of bridge, it takes us out of expensive afternoons. Indeed, there is only one uneconomical chance about it. These are the days of annihilating distance. Any morning some old friends who have not yet come up for their single week's season may dash up for a day from the provinces and quarter themselves on us for luncheon and afterwards. Several may arrive at once, if only they know our "At Home" day. Yet who would grudge so genial a drawback?

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS



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COMMON-SENSE IN PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S SPEECH.

The committee of the International Club for Psychical Research gave a reception on May 29 to Mrs. Annie Besant at the club in Regent-street, which on that day celebrated the third anniversary of its foundation. Lady Churchill presided at an informal meeting, which was addressed by Mrs. Besant and others present included Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, the Rev. Sir C. J. M. Shaw, and Miss Estelle Stead.

Mrs. Besant said there was nothing really more dangerous in all research into the hidden movements of nature than to suppose miracles where there was nothing but the natural law. The things that one passed by carelessly every day were just as marvellous as any phenomena which they might come across in connexion with psychical research. There was nothing more intrinsically wonderful in an object being brought into a closed room than in the revealing of a flower in a flash of lightning.

The sense of awe and reverence in looking at an astral phenomenon seemed to her quite as uncalled for as if they looked out of a window and saw a physical phenomenon. If they took that commonsense view they would learn a great deal more, and they would be free from a number of puzzles and wonderments that seemed to beset people when first they began to see things unseen to the normal vision itself. They should realize that astral vision was not in the least more marvellous than physical vision; it enabled them to see things which they could not see with their physical eyes, and was like a microscope or telescope.

ARMED HIGHWAYMAN.

SHOOTING DRAMA IN A HAMPSTEAD GARDEN.

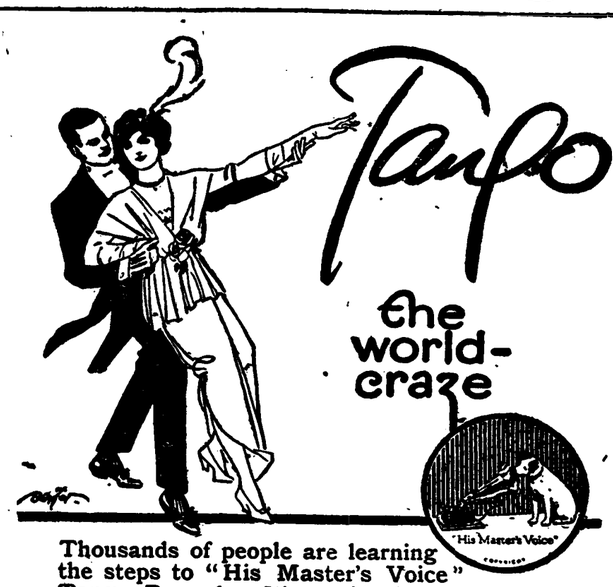
The sensational shooting affair at Hampstead was further investigated at Marylebone on May 28, when a young Swiss waiter, Kasper Jacob Estermann, aged twenty-one, was committed for trial on charges of robbing Miss Ethel Newbatt a young lady of independent means, residing at Glenmore-road, Hampstead, of a silver purse and contents, while he was armed with a Browning automatic pistol; and of shooting her fiance, Mr. William Mitchell Treloar, an accountant.

Miss Newbatt was returning home with a friend about half-past nine on May 21, when, it is alleged, the prisoner snatched her purse from behind and presented a Browning pistol at her.

He ran away, but was overtaken by Miss Newbatt's fiance, Mr. Treloar, whom he shot in the neck

A constable said that he saw prisoner struggling with Mr. Treloar in a garden at Howett-road. Prisoner had fired three shots at Mr. Treloar when witness disarmed him.

The prisoner, speaking through an interpreter, said he must have been out of his senses to do such a thing. He had taken some absinthe and did not know what he was doing.



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Your Tango List and address of dealer can be had from
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You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

LYNSOLA

COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

LYNSOLA

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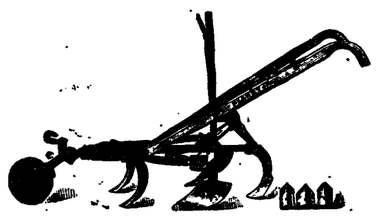

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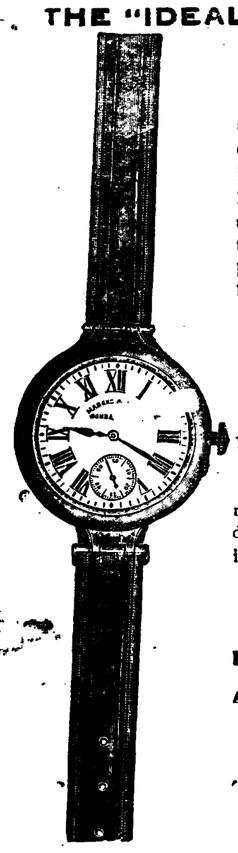

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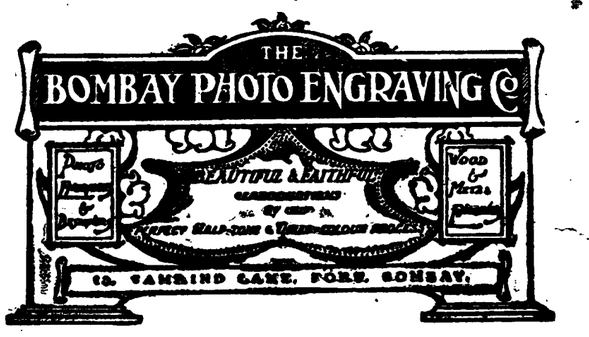
Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.



Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER PANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bomb